THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 14,842. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1877.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE THREE CENTS

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,265 BROADWAY—OPEN DAY AND NIGHT FOR RECEPTION OF ADVERTISEMENTS AND SALES OF PAPERS.

AMUSEMENTS—9TH PAGE—4th, 5th and 6th cols.
ASTROLOGY—12TH PAGE—6th col.
BILLIARDS—12TH PAGE—6th col.
BOARDERS WANTED—9TH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—9TH PAGE—3d col.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—2D PAGE—1st col.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—8TH PAGE.
BUSINESS NOTICES—7TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—2D PAGE—1st col.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—12TH PAGE—3d col.
CLOTHING—12TH PAGE—6th col.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—12TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—12TH PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
COPARTNERSHIPS—8TH PAGE.
COUNTRY BOARD—9TH PAGE—3d col.
DANCING ACADEMIES—9TH PAGE—6th col.
DENTISTRY—12TH PAGE—4th col.
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DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—2D PAGE—3d, 4th and 5th cols.
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—12TH PAGE—5th col.
EXCURSIONS—12TH PAGE—6th col.
FINANCIAL—8TH PAGE.
FOR SALE—12TH PAGE—4th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—2D PAGE—5th col.
FURNITURE—2D PAGE—6th col.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—12TH PAGE—2d col.
HELP WANTED—MALES—12TH PAGE—4th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.—1ST PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
HOTELS—9TH PAGE—3d col.
HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED—1ST PAGE—6th col.
INSTRUCTION—1ST PAGE—5th col.
JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—2D PAGE—1st col.
LOST AND FOUND—1ST PAGE—1st col.
MACHINERY—12TH PAGE—6th col.
MARBLE MANTELS—12TH PAGE—6th col.
MEDICAL—12TH PAGE—6th col.
MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING—1ST PAGE—6th col.
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—10TH PAGE—6th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—9TH PAGE—3d col.
MUSICAL—1ST PAGE—5th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
NEWSPAPERS—9TH PAGE—6th col.
PERSONAL—1ST PAGE—1st col.
PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, &C.—9TH PAGE—6th col.
POST OFFICE NOTICE—9TH PAGE—3d col.
PROPOSALS—9TH PAGE—6th col.
PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—12TH PAGE—2d col.
PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—2D PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—2D PAGE—2d col.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—2D PAGE—2d col.
REWARDS—1ST PAGE—1st col.
SALES AT AUCTION—1ST PAGE—3d, 4th and 5th cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—11TH PAGE, and 12TH PAGE—1st col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—12TH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—1ST PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
STORAGE—9TH PAGE—6th col.
SUMMER RESORTS—9TH PAGE—3d col.
THE TRADES—12TH PAGE—4th col.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—2D PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—12TH PAGE—6th col.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—2D PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—9TH PAGE—3d col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.—9TH PAGE—3d col.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET—2D PAGE—1st col.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.—10TH PAGE.

PERSONAL.

A.—WILLIAMSON & CO., BROKERS, 317 Broadway, New York city

ADOPTION.—A BEAUTIFUL MALE INFANT, TWO months' old; American. Address, one week, B., box 49 Herald Uptown office.

ATLANTIC AV., SUNDAY AFTERNOON.—WOULD be pleased to see lady again who noticed gentleman before changing cars and when she stopped. Address PASSING, Herald office, New York.

CH—WHY WERE YOU NOT THERE YESTERDAY? Call at office.

HEIRS OF FRANCES POUILLY, FORMERLY OF Manhattanville; address sent will be of interest to them. KANE, box 195 Herald office.

IN THE "PERSONALS" OF MONDAY'S HERALD (OF April 9) I used the address of Mr. Rockwell, of 140 Lexington av., without his authority or consent, which, having treated him great annoyance, I herewith publicly apologize for.

A. G.

LOST BOOKS CAN FIND MRS. L. AT 240, TEN blocks above.

MARIE.—SEE MONDAY'S PAPER; THE INADvertence caused me great anxiety; all papers duly received and all well. CLARENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, ABOUT 8, CORNER OF 14TH st. and 5th.—Will the lady with dark dress and light sacque, who passed gentleman several times and met again later, kindly write him her acquaintance. J. S. W., Herald Uptown branch.

PIPER-HEIDSIECK AHEAD OF EVERYTHING.

TOM, YOUR WIFE AND FAMILY ARE WELL. A. B.

THE PARTY WHO PURCHASED JEWELRY IN Park row about January 9 will please address BARGAIN, box 1125 Herald office.

THE BANK DISCOUNTS WEDNESDAY, B. S. A. D.

WALLKURE—THANKS. YOU CAN TRUST ME. MERCI.

WILL THE HANDSOME BLONDE LADY WHO walked down Park av. from 42d st. to —— and then turned west, permit gentleman on same side the pleasure of an interview? Address LITTERATEUR, Herald Uptown office.

4.—PLEASE WALK. TWELVE. F. VULTURE.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON THURSDAY LAST, IN 42D ST., A SKYE Terrier; owner can have same by paying expenses. Apply, before Thursday night, FRED. SCHEEL, St. Cloud Hotel barber shop

LOST—NOTE OF $173 50, DRAWN BY THOMAS Duffy to the order of M. A. J. Lynch, from March 3, 1877, two months after date; payment has been stopped; parties are hereby cautioned not to negotiate the same. CHARLES E. BECK.

LOST—A PORTFOLIO, CONTAINING A LARGE SUM of money, in Pine st. yesterday. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to 55 Pine st., room 24.

LOST—A LITTLE WHITE POODLE DOG, WITH shaved face; $5 reward. 122 Allen st.

LOST—BY A POOR WOMAN, SHELL EYEGLASS between 21st st. and Broadway; suitable reward paid. No. 588 6th av.

LOST—A BLACK POCKETBOOK, NEAR 18TH ST., 1st. Ann's Church. The finder will be rewarded if returned to 40 West 21st st.

LOST—ON MONDAY, EITHER IN FIFTH AVENUE stage or Sixth avenue car, a silver Watch. Suitable reward will be given by returning to 621 5th av.

RETURN OF POCKETBOOK WITH THEATRE PLAN, photographs and other articles of value to owner alone, will be liberally rewarded and no questions asked. 336 6th av.

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 7TH INST., IN A Seventh avenue car, a black leather Satchel, with shoulder strap, containing pair of opera glasses, papers, &c. The above reward paid by returning same to E. C. Q. CLERK, 45 Cortlandt st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 7TH INST., IN THE 7th av. cars, a Black Leather Satchel, with shoulder strap, containing pair of opera glasses, papers, &c.; the above reward will be paid for returning the same to E. C. Q., 45 Cortlandt st.

$30 REWARD—FOR RETURNING THE WATCH No. 60,062, gold, English lever, stolen on Sixth avenue car at 21st st. By returning to 145 West 33d st. no questions asked.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION!—TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSpital experience; diseases of men a specialty. Consultation free. Dr. JACOBY, 161 Bleecker st.

A.—PARKS, EMERSON & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 180 Broadway.

A.—THEODORE ZSCHOCH, Havana Banker and Broker, 251 Park row.

B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall st. (basement),

buy and sell Spanish Bonds, Spanish Gold and Havana Bank Bills; drafts on Havana issued and negotiated.

DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Office hours from 8 to 3.

DISEASES OF MEN, REQUIRING SKILFUL AND confidential treatment a specialty. J. JACQUES, M. D., 45 East 9th st., near Broadway, New York. Office hours, 10 till 2 and 5 to 8 P. M.

DR. WEST, 45 BLEECKER ST., NEAR BROADway.—Extensive London hospital practice. Consultation free in all complaints.

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS AND STATEMENTS FOR manufacturing companies, including technical and scientific matter by experienced expert; legal cases epitomized, original ideas elaborated, books written, rewritten or revised; references to past work. V. R., box 3,858 New York Post office.

DIVORCES SPEEDILY OBTAINED WITHOUT PUBlicity; desertion, incompatibility, other causes; having unusual advantages success assured; advice free. ISAAC G. BOYCE, Lawyer, 267 Broadway.

EPPS'S COCOA. (Breakfast). Grateful, comforting.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. In packets and tins (½ lb. and 1 lb.) labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle st., and 170 Piccadilly, London. Depot in New York—SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park place. For sale by all druggists and grocers.

FINE RYE WHISKEY—FOUR YEARS OLD; $4 PER gallon; $1 per large bottle. N. VAN BEIL, 88 Chambers st.

ELECTRIC BELTS FOR PREMATURE DEBILITY.—Gentlemen, call or send for circulars. Dr. KARR, 832 Broadway, New York.

FOR STOMACH, LIVER OR KIDNEY DISPEASES use BROUGHTON'S Invigorating Syrup, 25c. Advice free. 486 Broome st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

J. CLUTE & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, 200 Broadway.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.—A MEDICAL ESSAY, comprising a series of lectures delivered at Kahn's Museum of Anatomy, New York, on the cause and cure of premature decline, showing indisputably how lost health may be regained, affording a clear synopsis of the impediments to marriage and the treatment of nervous and physical debility, being the result of 20 years' experience. Price 25 cents. Address the author, Dr. J. KAHN, office and residence 51 East 10th st., New York.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM HARBRIDGE BEING NO longer in my employ, has, from this date, no further authority to buy or transact any business whatever on my account. Mrs. E. D. BASSFORD, Cooper Institute. April 7, 1877.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—IMMEDIATE SUCCESSFUL treatment, from whatever cause, is assured at the office of Dr. MAURICEAU, No. 129 Liberty st.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE IN STORE AND ARE constantly receiving the largest and most desirable stock of Papers ever offered to the public; an examination will satisfy purchasers. MELVIN HARD & SON, Wholesale Paper Dealers, 25 Beekman st.

WANTED.—ALL PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH Rheumatism or Rheumatic Gout, for relief address box 132 Post office, Lancaster, Pa.

$1,350,000.—JACKSON & CO., BANKERS, NO. 302 Broadway, New York. Royal Havana and Kentucky Prize Tickets cashed.

$1,350,000.—J. DUFF & CO., BANKERS, 42 Nassau, corner Liberty, N. Y.—Spanish Gold, Silver; Havana Bank Bills bought and sold; Havana prize Tickets cashed.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION NOTICE. AUCTION NOTICE AN EXTRAORDINARY AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE FAST AND HIGH-BRED STUD OF TROTTING HORSES, ROADSTERS, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS, BLANKETS, ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, WHIPS, &c., &c., TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT THE PRIVATE STABLE NOS. 45 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), APRIL 11, AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON, BY CHARLES G. DUFF, AUCTIONEER.

Including a very handsome Team of bay brown Carriage or Phaeton Horses; are full 16 hands high; both 8 years old; full black manes and tails; all black points; have fine long necks, with fine heads, which they carry very high; have high knee action, and are second to none in the State in point of beauty, style and speed combined; they were selected in Kentucky expressly for Mr. Barbour by one of the best judges in that State of fine horses; they are gentle and easy drivers; are fine saddle horses; are a perfect tandem team; they were driven a mile to phaeton in 3:02; they are elegant drivers, single or double; have size and style for coach or phaeton and speed enough for gentleman's road team, and are warranted sound and kind.

Fast and valuable dark gray Gelding, 15¾ hands, 8 years old; was sired by General Knox; trotted on track in 2:29, repeated in 2:26; is an elegant driver; cannot be outstyled, and is warranted sound and kind.

Fast trotting bay Gelding, 15¾ hands high, 7 years old; was sired by Clark Chief; he is a great roadster; trotted three heats in 2:41, 2:39 and 2:42; can be driven by any lady, and is warranted sound and kind.

Elegant bay Mare Little Nell, 14½ hands high, 7 years old; she is one of the finest pony phaeton or saddle mares in the State; she can trot in 3 minutes; has all the saddle gaits; is afraid of nothing; can be driven by a lady or child, and is warranted in every respect sound, kind and true and safe for any one to drive or care.

Carriages Suitable for a DEPOT WAGON, SHIFTING TOP AND SEATS; 1 CANOPY TOP PONY PHAETON, 1 TOP SIDE BAR ROAD WAGON, BY WATERMAN; 1 DOUBLE PEARL NEW; 1 FULL OPENING TOP WAGON; 1 OPEN ROAD WAGON, 1 PORTLAND SLEIGH, 1 SET FINE DOUBLE HARNESS, 2 SETS FINE SINGLE HARNESS.

N. B.—THE ABOVE STOCK IS NOW ON EXHIBITION AND CAN BE SEEN AND EXAMINED AT ANY TIME PRIOR TO SALE. THEY ARE ALL ACCLIMATED AND IN GOOD CONDITION AND WILL SHOW FOR THEMSELVES AND WILL BE FULLY WARRANTED.

REMEMBER, SALE POSITIVE, RAIN OR SHINE, TO HIGHEST BIDDER, WITHOUT LIMIT, RESTRICTION OR RESERVATION.

A.—NOTICE. THE REGULAR SALES AT BARKER & SON'S CITY AUCTION MART, and New York Tattersall's, CORNER OF Broadway and 30th st., WILL BE resumed as usual

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, when will take place a sale of unusual attraction, including the celebrated trotting stallion TOM HAL LIE,

ON SATURDAY, April 21, will be held the GRANDEST sale of GENUINE SPEED that has ever taken place in America. See next Saturday's Herald for full particulars. C. W. BARKER & SON, SOLE PROPRIETORS. CHARLES W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.

AT PRIVATE SALE, AT VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S AUCTION MART, 110, 112 East 13th st., near 4th av.,

THREE ELEGANT LANDAUS, ALL IN PERFECT ORder, built by Wood Brothers.

VERY HANDSOME BAROUCHE, MOROCCO LINED, bevelled glass, all modern improvements.

STANHOPE PHAETON, GOOD AS NEW, BUILT BY Brewster & Brooms, new and second hand; Harness of all descriptions, Robes, Blankets, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTED STOCK OF FINE WAGONS, about ten out six seat Rockaways, T Carts by Studley, &c.; Broughams in process; also great variety second hand Carriages, at R. M. STIVER'S, 144 to 152 East 31st st.

A.—FOR SALE—PRIVATE TURNOUT COMPLETE: a bay horse, 16¼, 7 years old, sound, and very pleasant driver; extension top Phaeton, Harness, Robes, Blankets, &c., &c.; all same as new. 146 West 30th st.

A HANDSOME AND SAFE BROWN HORSE FOR A lady to drive, 15½ hands, 6 years old; sound and kind (weight 1,100); top pony Phaeton and Harness; also very light Extension Top Phaeton; pole and shafts; seats four persons. Private road, 123 Lafayette av., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A.—SECOND HAND CARRIAGES. BROUGHAM, LANDAU, NO TOP PHAETONS, HOWELL GIG, HALF TOP PHAETONS, T CARTS. Several very choice Top Wagons, of our own build, in superb condition. BREWSTER & CO. (OF BROOME ST.), BROADWAY, 47TH TO 48TH STS.

A PARTY THAT BUSINESS CALLS FROM THE city for sale of first class turnout must dispose of the following property, regardless of value:—A fine bay Mare Gelding, one of the most reliable broke horses for a lady's saddle or driving horse in the country; the fast trotting Mare Lady Ki; can trot any time better than 2:40; all warranted in every particular; also a side bar top Road Wagon; a high wheeled pony Phaeton, by Wood; single and Double Harness, Blankets, Whips, &c.; the above wagons and harness new this spring. Murray Hill Club, 138 West 34th st.

A.—ONE OF THE MOST STYLISH GRAY SADDLE and harness Horses in New York, 15½ hands high, 9 years old; warranted sound and kind; sold cheap. No. 5 West 13th st.

A.—HAS HANDSOME FRESH COW AND CALF FOR sale; great milker. No. 5 West 13th st.,

A.—FIVE HORSES, $25 TO $300; TOP DELIVERY Wagon, $100; Skeleton Wagon, $30. 57 Great Jones st.

A.—THREE HORSES, YOUNG AND SOUND; FREE to lady fashionable drivers; suit any business; cheap. 11 Hester st.

A.—FOR SALE, TWO HORSES, THE PROPERTY OF a widow; one is 16 hands high, 6 years old; a good family or business horse; the other is 15½ hands high, 6 years old; is a good driving or saddle horse, and is very speedy and kind; can be driven by the most timid person; they are warranted sound in every respect. Apply Metropolitan Stables, Crosby st., near Bleecker.

A.—SEVEN HORSES, SUIT FARMING, GROCERIES, express or any business; price, $50 to $125; must be sold. Inquire 39 South 5th st., near Bleecker.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A CHANCE TO BUY CHEAP.—FASHIONABLY BRED Mare, 15½, 7 years; sound and extra kind; trot in 2:40, single or double; extension top Phaeton, Pole and Shafts, seats four persons; gold mounted Harness to match; also a Victoria, improved spring top Wagon, Single Harness; all nearly new; best city makers. 127 West 28th st.

BEAUTIFUL FULL SPRING SIDE BAR TOP BUGgies, nearly new; must sell; no offer refused. 50 West 10th st.

BEAUTIFUL CARRIAGE HORSE, RAISED BY ADvertiser, 16½ hands, 7 years; excellent disposition; $300. HOADLEY, Riverside, Conn.

BY JOSEPH E. WEIGERT, AUCTIONEER.—WILL Sell this day, 10½ A. M., at Arsenal Stables, 149 West 35th st., near Broadway, five road and carriage Horses, top and no top Wagons, Harness, Robes, Brewster Clarence, ¾ Clarence, by Wood Bros.; Coupe, Park Phaeton, and others. Sale positive, without reserve.

FOR SALE—HORSE, HARNESS AND BUSINESS Wagon; also a Boiler and Engine. Inquire 20 Commerce st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME GRAY HORSE, 15½ hands, 6 years old, sound and kind and suitable for light business or family use; will sell low as I have no use for him; also a very fine Single Harness and Double Harness; to be sold separate or together. Apply 607 Broome st

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME PONY, 14 HANDS high; is very intelligent and a great pet; is absolutely safe in every way for children and ladies; also Basket Phaeton, Brewster Depot Wagon and Trotting Horse; all at low prices. Apply to ticket agent, Orange Valley, N. J., or address box 1,250 Post office, New York.

FOR SALE—A SECOND HAND COACH, IN FINE order; also top Buggy. Apply at SHEA & VOSBURG'S, 121 East 22d st.

FOR SALE—FOUR VERY HANDSOME PAIRS YOUNG Carriage Horses, 15⅜ to 16 hands; bays, blacks, browns and chestnuts; all warranted sound and kind. GEO. D. LEHN, Easton, Pa.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID TEAM OF MATCHED sorrel Mares from the country, 15½ hands, 7 and 8 years; if not sold for two days will exchange for something sure. HULSHIZER & BUCKMAN, 164 Washington st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FAST, DARK BAY MARE; sound, kind and gentle. Top buggy and Harness; will be sold separate or single or will exchange for merchandise or Hamessing. Address H. A. MIDDLETON, Sheriff's office, room 8, Court House, Brooklyn, 9 to 12 A. M.

FOR SALE—ICE WAGON, FOR ONE OR TWO horses, pole and shafts; nearly as good as new; price to suit purchaser. Apply to T. S. BLISS, 416 West 17th st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, AS OWNER IS going South, a gentleman's complete outfit, consisting of a neat and elegant Wood Brothers' shifting seats Whitechapel Dog Cart, nearly as good as new; also a fine black Horse, suitable for above in every way; Harness, including tandem rig; Blankets, Robes, Callow Whip, &c.; all in perfect condition. LANE & DAVIS' stables, No. 114 West 46th st.

FOR SALE—DUSENBURY TOP SIDE BAR WAGON, pole, shafts, bay Hamiltonian Mare, Harness, 15½ hands; Brewster Road Wagon. E. THOMAS, 1,265 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME SIDE BAR BREWster Top Buggy, in perfect order. Apply 185 Prince st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN MARE, 8 YEARS OLD, 15 hands high; sound and kind; has been driven by a lady; also shifting top Buggy and Harness; price for the entire establishment, $250. Address J. T. H., box 4,788 Post office, New York.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, HEAVY BUILT, SUITA. ble for truck, grocer, farmer, any business; must sell. 592 Washington st.

FOR SALE—GRAY CANADIAN HORSE, 7 YEARS old, suitable for grocer, farmer, any business; must sell; warranted. 449½ West 16th st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP—A SALES STABLE, eighteen stalls; room for thirty horses. Inquire 601 East 14th st.

HARNESS, CARRIAGES, &C.—HANDSOME LIGHT double Harness, $35; Single, $11; Farm, $25; Coach, Truck and other Harness, made and warranted; must be sold. ASHE & MINER, 124 West 25th, near 6th av.

STABLE (NO. 19 VESTRY ST.) TO RENT—ROOM for several trucks or coaches; stalls for 12 horses; good loft; also other small Stables.

JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson st.

NICE LIGHT TOP DELIVERY WAGON, SUIT light business, $45; not half value. 548 West 35th.

A.—THE RUBBER CUSHIONED AXLE. A Secure safety, comfort and economy by using this popular improvement in your wagons or carriages; I am now applying it to vehicles in use, as well as new work; orders promptly executed. LOUIS HAYMAN, 210 East 24th st.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND SECOND hand Carriages of all styles at low prices, consisting of Coaches, Clarences, Landaus, Coupes, Victorias, 4 and 6 seat Rockaways, Top and open Road Wagons, Express Wagons, side springs, Skeletons, Sulkies, &c. WM. H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster st.

AT PRIVATE SALE, 200 NEW and second hand Carriages, ROAD WAGONS, Phaetons, Express Wagons, &c., AT BARKER & SON'S CITY AUCTION Mart and New York Tattersalls, CORNER OF BROADWAY and 30th st.

SACRIFICE—20 BUSINESS WAGONS; NEW second hand, $30 to $123; express, grocer, butcher' baker, milk, depot, delivery. WAGON MANUFACTORY 226 Spring st.

—SEVEN HORSES; SUIT FARM, TRUCK OR ANY business. 521 West 21st st., near 10th av.

—GREATEST BARGAIN EVER OFFERED; HAND some and stylish chestnut Mare, by Honest Allen, 15¾ hands, 6 years; trots in 2:50; mahogany bay Mare, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, 15¾ hands, 8 years; can beat 2:40; both warranted sound and kind; safe for a lady; also two elegant top Wagons, single harness. Apply immediately at private stable, 6 West 35th st., first door from 5th av.

A LARGE ASSORTED STOCK OF FINE WAGONS, about ten out six seat Rockaways, T Carts, Depot Wagons, &c.; Broughams in process; also great variety second hand Carriages, at R. M. STIVER'S, 144 to 152 East 31st st.

—FOR SALE—PRIVATE TURNOUT COMPLETE: a bay horse, 16¼, 7 years old, sound, and very pleasant driver; extension top Phaeton, Harness, Robes, Blankets, &c., &c.; all same as new. 146 West 30th st.

HANDSOME AND SAFE BROWN HORSE FOR A lady to drive, 15½ hands, 6 years old; sound and kind (weight 1,100); top pony Phaeton and Harness; also very light Extension Top Phaeton; pole and shafts; seats four persons. Private road, 123 Lafayette av., between Lexington and 3d avs.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE THIS (WEDNESDAY) MORNING, commencing at 10 o'clock, PRIVATE RESIDENCE NO. 47 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs. RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, INLAID WALNUT CHAMBER SETS, STEINWAY 7⅓ OCTAVE PIANOFORTE, CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO, Oil Paintings, Statuary, &c., all in excellent condition. PARLORS CONTAIN PARLOR AND DRAWING ROOM SUITS, richly carved rosewood and walnut frames, covered in crimson, tan and gold brocade, satin and cotelaine; Turkish and Spanish Lounges, Easy Chairs, inlaid marquetry and gilt Centre and Console Tables, rosewood Etagères, Cabinets, French plate Mirrors, lace Curtains, French Mantel Sets, sixty-day Clocks, Musical Boxes, Jardinieres, velvet Rugs, Ornaments, handsome inlaid Library and Secretaire Bookcases, choice Books, Library Tables, elegant Turkish suit (seven pieces), Lady's Writing Desk, Statuary, Works of Art. ELABORATE CHAMBER SUITS, consisting of solid walnut and rosewood Bedsteads, handsomely inlaid and gilt; Dressing Case to match; fine Armoire a Glace, Commode, Bureaus, Washstands, marble top Tables, Chairs, Rockers, 3d fine hair and spring Mattresses; also plain single and double Bedsteads, feather Pillows, Bolsters, Bed Linen, Toilet sets, rep and plush Suits, inlaid French walnut and gilt Centre Tables, Dining Room Furniture—viz., inlaid French walnut and gilt Sideboard, two Extension Tables, Chairs in leather, fine Silverware, Dinner and Tea Sets, Cutlery, &c.; 34 Brussels and ingrain Carpets, Hall Stand, Chairs, Kitchen Furniture. NOTICE.—Take 5th avenue cars or Broadway stage to 16th st. Men to pack or ship goods, city or country. ROBERT C. CASHIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE. AUCTION NOTICE. LARGE SALE THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY MORNING), COMMENCING AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT PRIVATE RESIDENCE OF J. D. PARKER, ESQ., 120 WEST 23D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 7TH AVS. Elegant imported Furniture, made to order for the present owner in Paris; magnificent Steinway & Sons' rosewood 7⅓ octave four round Pianoforte, cost $1,000; also superb 7⅓ octave Windsor upright rosewood Pianoforte, cost $800; Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Bronzes, &c., &c., in fine order, sold in consequence of the owner going abroad to reside, as follows, viz.:— PARLORS CONTAIN elegant Moquet Carpets, double and single Parlor Suits, in finest quality crimson satin brocatel; jacaranda wood Secretary Bookcase, 500 volumes choice Books, Etagere and Table to match; crimson brocatel and lace Curtains, rich Bronzes, Clocks and Mantel Ornaments, fine porcelain and china Vases, &c. LIBRARY CONTAINS Moquet Carpets, elaborately carved French walnut Suits, in reps, with Bookcase, Cabinet Table, Mantel Mirrors, Library Table, Oil Paintings, Curtains, Bronzes, Clocks, ornamental Side Pieces, &c. Velvet Carpets, jacaranda wood Lounge and Chairs, Jardinieres, embroidered broadcloth Lady's Escritoire, ebony mounted Card Table and Lady's Workbox, en suite. DINING ROOM. English Brussels Carpets, Buffet, Extension Table, and Chairs covered in leather to match; solid French walnut; Wilder's Fire and Burglar Proof Safe; superb Dinner Service, from the royal factory of Berlin, about 250 pieces, cost $400; French cut Glassware, &c. BEDROOMS. English Brussels Carpets, carved French black walnut Suits, Dressing Cases, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, rep Suits, Chairs, 25 curled hair and spring Mattresses, Pillows, Bolsters, &c.; also Hassocks and Servants' Furniture. Over 400 lots by catalogue. LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer. N. B.—Goods packed and shipped, city or country. Take Sixth avenue cars or Twenty-third street stage to door.

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ONE BLOCK EAST OF UNION SQUARE, comprising rosewood Pianoforte, magnificent Parlor Suits, latest style, covered in satin and inlaid frames, cost $500; also large and small rep and haircloth Suits; Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Centre Tables, Etageres, Secretaire and Library, Bookcases, Desks, Bronzes, Oil Paintings, handsomely framed; large elaborately carved Chamber Suits; large and small walnut Bedsteads, Dressing Cases, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, 25 spring and hair Mattresses, Pillows, Bolsters, Sofa Beds, Lounges, Chairs, Rockers, 22 Brussels, ingrain and stair Carpets; Curtains. Two handsome Pier Mirrors, large and small Looking Glasses. Extension Dining Table, Buffet, 24 Dining Room Chairs, Library Tables, Silverware, 300 pieces Glassware, Cutlery, two fine Hall Stands, Basement Furniture, &c. N. B.—Take Second, Third, Fourth avenue or crosstown car to 16th st., or any of the Broadway stages or cars to Union square. Competent men employed to pack, box and ship goods, city or country. Safe delivery guaranteed.

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CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Central.

AT LESS THAN COST—22 WEST 46TH ST., THE
A nearly one of eight new houses unsold in the block; built by Cornelius O'Reilly, with extension; elegantly finished.

ATTENTION OF BUYERS IS SPECIALLY CALLED
to the three houses remaining unsold of the first cluster; superior houses, on Madison av. and 66th st. (Lenox Hill); built under the supervision of the owner, 24,000 bricks; they are perfect in design, finish, drainage and ventilation. Apply to owner, on premises.

A.—BARGAINS IN DWELLING HOUSES NEAR 5TH
av.; $22,000 to $30,000. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 5th av.

AT BARGAIN—TWO BEAUTIFUL BROWN STONE
Residences, 38th st., between 5th and 6th avs. GEO. W. CARRINGTON, 173 5th av.

AN EXCEEDINGLY DESIRABLE FOUR STORY
Residence in 36th st., near 7th av., 24,000 bricks, thus: in perfect order; frescoed, 7 mirrors, gas fixtures and chandeliers; a bargain to prompt purchaser.
Y. K. STEVENSON, jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME FOUR STORY BROWN
stone house 21x75x100; 44th st., near Broadway. apply to JIMPSON & PERT, 1,486 Broadway, near 44th st.

IF YOU WANT A BARGAIN IN A FIRST CLASS
Central Park Residence, No. 13 East 61st st.

WEST 46TH ST.—FOR SALE, JUST WEST OF 5TH
av., a charming four story Dwelling; 19x50 feet; price $17,500. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 38 Pine st.

$1,800 EACH WILL BUY THREE FLATS
on 10th avenue; tenants remain, or will exchange. 430 West 17th st.

$4,000 AND Lot on Centre Market place, near grand
st. Inquire at 30 Centre Market place.

$8,500 WILL PURCHASE A HANDSOME FRAME
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with modern improvements, in good repair; house stands three, shubbery, fruit trees and garden; just such a place as will suit an English gentleman; 5 minutes' walk to car lines; 3 blocks; within the city limits of Brooklyn; rent $360. Call on or address NARCUS P. BESTOR, 120 Broadway (Equitable Building), third floor.

HOUSES AND PARTS OF HOUSES, $220 TO $1,600.
No. 704 Myrtle av., 152 to 158 Bedford av., 102 to 108 Broadway; first class houses; two thirds mile to ferries.

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Livingston, Brooklyn, now occupied by Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company; will be refitted to suit; dry goods or other first class business will be let on reasonable terms. Apply to H. T. LEYNCH, 309 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

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AT GREATEST REDUCTIONS—A LIST 500 ELE-
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A STAND FOR SALE.—FOR SALE AT ABOUT
Half value to a prompt purchaser or exchange for lby property in the city, a valuable stand for the sale of horses and car, state, harness and carriage house; also a quantity of fruit. OWNER, box 339 Hamilton, Canada.

A MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY SEAT OF 12 ACRES.
Beautiful buildings, &c., one hour in Jersey, at great sacrifice; also several lots at Long Branch.
KELLY BROTHERS, 189 Broadway.

AT SEA SHORE, MOUNTAIN, LAKE, RIVER—FUR-
nished Cottages, requests from $300 to $5,000. JOHN CROADY, 152 East 42d st.

A NOTHER ORANGE COUNTY FARM—AT RAILROAD
station, Goshen, 2 miles from Middletown; 100 acres; $40 an acre.

AT FLUSHING—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE AND
Business Lots, fronting on two avenues, price $15,000; Institution mortgage, $5,000; will exchange for a small house in New York. S. G. CLINTON & CO., 95 Liberty st.

AT WOODSIDE, L. I., SIX MINUTES FROM THIRD,
fourth and Queens ferry—A beautiful home, 12 rooms, to let or sell. BLACKWELL & BIRGE, 4 Pine st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT—AT CALD-
well, N. J., containing 9 rooms; 1 acre land; 10 minutes' hour and a half. Apply to THOMAS S. SMULL, 40 Frankfort st., New York.

BEAUTIFUL FRENCH ROOF HOUSE, FLUSHING;
Water, gas, furnace, range; $4,500; small cash payment, balance instalments; also small House, near station, $3,500. Inquire LEAVITT, owner, 10 Pine st.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—AT WILDHAM N. Y.,
Cat., an elegant Cottage, 13 rooms; garden, stabling, &c.; rent $250; possession and plan at 115 6th av., or DITTY.

CHOICE FARM PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT.
Premises first class. J. P. TIEBITS & SON 161 Broadway.

COUNTRY MANSION OF THE LATE JULIUS C.
Adams, in sound; high, healthy, beautiful; House, 40 rooms; stable, &c.; 30 minutes from city; 14 acres; shubbery, fruit, shade; lawns, gardens; furniture, $10,000; terms easy. E. K. NEWARK, 81 Cedar st.

EDGEWOOD AND ORANGE (N. J.) SPECIALTY.—
Houses, city conveniences, season, year; bargains for sale. HAMILTON & WALLIS, 30 Pine.

FARM FOR SALE—AT MONROE, ORANGE COUNTY,
N. Y., 2 miles from railroad depot; 60 miles only; 147 acres; very desirable. Address box 66, Monroe, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

BENNETT BUILDING,
Fronting on Nassau, Ann and Fulton sts.
First Floor to let; suitable for banker; insurance offices or lawyers; will be let together or in parts; to attend to suit tenant; also Basement, Offices or stores.
Reasonable rents.
Also some eligible Law Offices to let.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES.
Take the elevator.

A—STORAGE; STORE AND BONDED WAREHOUSE
A to rent; West st., thorough over 200 feet to Washington st.; close to all the railroad lines; very superior rates; also other large Stores. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson st.

TO LET—THE FINE BASEMENT AT BEER SALOON
Club, private Supper and Lodging Rooms; favorable location; cheap rent; old established; half interest; cheap; sure for the right party; owner leaving the city. 1 Park row.

A—10 RENT VERY LOW—FOUR STORY STORE
A No. 69 Washington st., 3 doors south of N. Y. Institute. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson st.

—SPLENDID CORNER LOFTS TO RENT, FRONT-
ing on Varick st., 25x100, with steam power, well lighted; cellar, 20x90, with use of steam engine, boiler, &c.; moderate rent. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson st.

A—LOFTS TO RENT, ON BEEKMAN AND SPRUCE
A sts., near the Post office; 1865 feet deep; hoistway and entrance on each street; 4 stories high; suitable for any leather, paper or other trade. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson st.

A LODGING HOUSE AND RESTAURANT TO RENT,
A handsomely furnished; 45 rooms; terms and Cellars; near People's and Pacific Mail launches; good thoroughfare; reduced rents.
JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson st.

A—CORNER STORES ON CANAL ST. TO RENT;
A also other Stores. 2,000 square feet each.
JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson st.

A HARD CHANCE.—A SPLENDID COSEY HOUSE
A for sale for a year; good location; rent $780. 25th st.

—TO LET, 23 UNION SQUARE, BROADWAY SIDE.
A Handsome Offices, Dentistry, jewelers, tailors, costumers or studios. Inquire janitor.

A—THE DESIRABLE CORNER STORE, IN THE
A new House, 47 West 14th st., 2 doors from 5th av., corner of West 15th; two large plate glass show windows. Apply to estate of D. A. Cushman, 172 9th av., between 20th and 21st sts.

A FIRST CLASS CIGAR STORE, WITH OR WITH-
A out stock; good reasons for selling.
GAFFNEY & SMITH, 117 Centre st.

BROADWAY, OPPOSITE WALLACK'S.—FOR LEASE,
Cheap, 40x200; will divide.
E. K. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 68 Broadway.

BROADWAY AND 30TH ST.—SUPERB LARGE NEW
Stores and Basements to lease.
WILLIAM JEX, 1,235 Broadway.

BROADWAY CORNER STORES OR WHOLE BUILD-
ings to let.—382d and 40th sts.
WILLIAM JEX, 1,235 Broadway.

CLIFF ST., NO. 52.—TO LET, THE FOUR STORY
Brown stone front Store, thoroughly built, for the iron trade. Inquire of HALLAGAN, 128 Broadway.

CORNER STORE, DELANCEY AND EAST 8TH, TO
Rent; suitable for shipchandlery.
ANDREWS, 414 Water st.

ELEGANT FIRST FLOOR, 377 6TH AV., ONE DOOR
above 23d st.; rent $1,200; possession at once.

FLOOR TO LET—NO. 405 6TH AV.; ALSO A TIN
shop. No. 92 7th av. Inquire F. ROSENBERG, No. 92 7th av.

FINE CORNER STORE, ON 3D AV., BELOW 147TH
st., 25x100, with basement, gas, water, &c.; rent low. t; let, separate or together. Apply to G. NAGLE, 149 4th av.

FINE STORE—NEAR BROADWAY, ON 30TH ST.,
25x100, to let; rent moderate; also Store and three story and cellar, with steam power Union square; steam hoistway. Apply to J. T. PRESTON, 27 Rose st.

RARE CHANCE—BARBER'S SHOP, DOING GOOD
business, cheap rent. 1,107 Broadway, in the book store.

SPLENDID FLOORS, 40X80, STEAM HEATING,
Spower, &c.; 154, 156 West 19th st.

SPLENDID FLOORS, 20X80, STEAM HEATING,
Spower, &c.; 20 to 26 West 20th st.

STORE AND BASEMENT, MARBLE FRONT BUILD-
ing, 2 doors from Union square; admirably adapted for butter and cheese trade; also three Lofts of 153 Chambers st.; very low rents. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson st.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STORE, 76 FEET DEEP,
I will be altered to suit. Apply on premises 362 Bleecker st.

THE CHOICE STORE OF 1877 FOR ANY BUSINESS
Store, 1,107 Broadway, in the book store.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER,
splendid corner Lofts, 173 and 175 Grand st.; very low rent. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson st.

TO LET—A LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT, IN A
good locality; suitable for cheap grocery, tea or coffee or any other business; cheap rent. Apply at premises 519 Spring st.

TO LET—HOUSE 31 GRAND ST., THREE STORY
basement and cellar; modern improvements; $1,000 per annum. Can be seen only between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Inquire at 31 Grand st., corner Centre st.

TO LET—PEARL ST., NEAR CUTTON EXCHANGE,
4 four story Building; 2,000 feet deep.
E. K. CRUICKSHANK & CO., 68 Broadway.

TO LET—PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, 518 6TH AV.

TO LET—A LARGE, HANDSOME PARLOR NEAR
4 Madison square and Fifth avenue Hotels; furnished or unfurnished; also handsome Suites of Rooms, suitable for Stores and Offices. Apply, by letter, to H. RAEFLE, 37 Bond st., basement.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE STORES ON THE
Second av., at reduced rents. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, 182 Grand st

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Why Ecclesine's Rapid Transit Bill Was Defeated.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Could Cities Be Governed on Business Principles?

NO BOARD OF FINANCE.

Lively Debate in the Senate—Spring Elections.

ALBANY, April 10, 1877.

There are two lobbyists here who, while they profess having had no part in bringing about the defeat of Ecclesine's rapid transit bill, feel satisfied there was money used to that end. Barbour, the head of the craft, was suspiciously active last week; yet they say the lobby alone would have been unsuccessful without the efficient aid given by one or two members on the floor. The story of the whole transaction must transpire one of these days. Some men invariably get cheated in matters of this kind, and they find it impossible to restrain themselves from talking about it when it happens that any considerable sum of money was set afloat and they failed to get a slice after doing their share of the iniquity. There is no more honor in being on the Railroad Committee than on that of Public Health; yet see every year what a desperate struggle the "commercial" ones among the members make to get themselves placed upon it. And where is there a solitary instance of the Railroad Committee ever reporting a bill to disturb the interests of any well to do railroad corporation and perform a public benefit?

"GREEL," OF COURSE.

Then again it is too much to ask us to believe that the country members who voted almost *en masse* are all so densely ignorant as not to know that rapid transit is the crying need of New York city. If they read the papers—and it is safe to assume they do—that fact must have been drilled into their minds after the long agitation of the subject during the past ten years. Though the bill introduced by Mr. Ecclesine last evening takes away the grounds of objection from those who voted against his former bill it would be over-sanguine to conclude that rapid transit is all safe. The agents of the street car companies will be on hand promptly. One of them, named Jim Richmond, arrived to-day. He is Mr. Jacob Sharp's man, and is feeling in and steals out of here as if he wished to escape observation. On the 28th of this month the argument on rapid transit before the Court of Appeals comes off, and if the order of the Supreme Court, General Term, be sustained the car companies will regret they spent so much money on worthless legislators.

DEBATE ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The Senate spent all the day in discussing the constitutional amendments based on the report of the Municipal Charter Association in relation to the government of cities. The first provides that "the Legislature may provide that elections for members of city boards shall be so regulated as to give minorities a proportionate share of representation therein."

The principle of minority representation, Mr. Woodin said, was already in operation in certain public boards throughout the State, but some doubt had been expressed as to its constitutionality, and the purpose of the amendment was to remove any doubt on that head.

Mr. Kennaday thought the resolution ought to be considered in the Committee of the Whole first, as he was opposed to voting on anything in a hasty manner. It was Mr. Woodin's opinion it could be considered just as deliberately in the Senate as in Committee of the Whole, and it was so considered and adopted.

The principal amendment, as it gave rise to most of the debate, was that providing that boards of finance should be elected by the voters, and not by the public, so to speak. If the rabble elect, Mr. Woodin substantially held, nothing would come of it but the same old familiar Boards of Aldermen, of which the people were long since tired and disgusted. In New York city, for instance, the Board of Finance would be no better than the old Board of Supervisors that was accustomed to pass upon the estimates. Mr. Genard had an idea that the cost of having two sets of registration would more than outweigh the pecuniary benefits to be derived from the proposed plan, and Mr. Jacobs, ever true to party, insisted that it would be clearly unconstitutional, being a restriction on the right of suffrage and directly antagonistic to the spirit of free institutions.

THAT VOTING CLAUSE.

Mr. Morrissey said he was in favor of every other part of the bill, but he would be compelled to vote against the whole thing if this discriminating provision in regard to voting was left in. He should feel ashamed to go back to his constituents and have any of them say that "Morrissey don't want a man to vote because he hain't got no money."

A motion of Jacobs to postpone was lost and the discussion was renewed.

AN UNWARRANTED RESTRICTION.

It was Mr. Woodin's view that the claim of restriction was without warrant, because there is no Finance Board now, and the members of the Legislature in creating it can make whatever provisions they choose. The right of suffrage was not a natural right, as it was conferred according to the pleasure of the Legislature.

Mr. Jacobs was surprised that those who favored the amendment to the national constitution looking to the bestowal of the unrestricted right of suffrage upon the negro were now found favoring a resolution putting restriction upon the white man's vote.

WHO PAYS THE TAXES?

Mr. Starbuck contended, in his emphatic way, that the laboring man in the end paid the taxes, yet the proposition was to exclude him from voting in favor of men who happened to be a little better off than himself.

Mr. McCarthy wished to have the amendment submitted to the people, and let them decide upon it.

Mr. Genard thought the same. If they thought it wise to restrict suffrage who could fairly complain?

Mr. Cole favored the proposition because he thought Senators would have time enough to determine their individual views later on, when the people came to vote on the article.

Mr. Prince was of a similar way of thinking, and he formerly showed there was a radical defect in the government of the cities of the State.

Mr. Emerson made a motion, which was lost, to amend so as to exclude rent payers from the list of those who may vote for members of the Board of Finance.

A LOST CLAUSE.

Another motion made by Mr. Jacobs to amend so as to allow electors who pay not less than $250 per annum for lodging, to vote for the Board of Finance, was also lost. Then Mr. Starbuck followed with a brace and a half of amendments, the first providing that any local work, the cost of which is to be wholly paid otherwise than by the city at large, must be authorized by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to the Board of Aldermen, with the consent of a majority in number and interest. The next provided that the section reading "City elections shall be held separately from the State and national elections and in March or April" should not apply to cities having less than 100,000 inhabitants. The third provided that the Board of Finance should have no other powers except such as are conferred in the article. All three amendments, after a stirring debate, were lost.

Mr. Prince made a motion, which was also lost, to recommit the article to the Committee on Cities, with instructions to separate the provision providing for the election of the Board of Finance from the rest of the article.

Mr. Kennaday moved, and it was carried, that the members of the Board of Finance shall possess the same qualifications as those prescribed for electors of the Board.

THE VOTE ON THE RESOLUTIONS.

A vote was then taken on all of the resolutions, except the sections providing for a spring election, and the section of a board of finance, the sections relative to minority representation and to the duties and powers of a board of Supervisors over a board of Aldermen, except where making contracts or creating allowing, or auditing county charges is involved, were adopted, and subsequently the provision for spring elections, but to the amazement of everybody watching the debate the section providing for the election of a Board of Finance was lost, all the democrats and Baaden, republican, voting in the negative. The debate was animated throughout and unusually prolonged.

A RECONSIDERATION EXPECTED.

To-morrow a reconsideration of the vote by which this particular feature of the concurrent resolutions was lost will be moved and carried. The mishap that befel it to-day was owing to the absence of several republican Senators. The democrats, to a man, put themselves on record as being opposed to any attempt to restrict or discriminate in the exercise of the right of suffrage. They shrewdly enough managed to have the section concerning the Board of Finance separated from the rest, and they were thus enabled to place themselves in a favorable light before the people as voting in favor of all the other reform points in the resolutions, while carrying out the wishes of their constituents by voting against the clause which is the most unpopular and un-American.

The Senate held no session to-night, owing to the late hour at which the morning debate was brought to a close.

THE COMMITTEE ON CITIES.

The Committee on Cities held a meeting and considered various bills, among which was one of Healy's to abolish the office of Corporation Counsel in New York, and agreed on having a further hearing on Thursday. They also agreed to report favorably to-morrow Fiecke's bill authorizing the expenditure of $100,000 on the streets below Fourteenth street.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Third reading of bills took up the time of the Assembly, most of those passed being of minor and local importance.

STATE BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

In connection with a memorial of the Mayor and Common Council of New York Mr. Morrissey introduced a bill providing that one of the State Assessors shall always be a resident of New York city.

PURE WATER FOR UPTOWN WARDS.

Judge Robertson introduced a bill this morning authorizing an expenditure of $300,000 for giving a supply of Croton water to the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards of New York city (now acquired district). Mr. Purdy, in the House to-night, introduced a bill with a similar purport.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Mr. Nachtman this evening introduced a bill into the Assembly to amend the excise law so as to permit the granting of licenses to liquor dealers generally. The bill grows out of the recent decision of Judge Folger, to the effect that licenses can be granted to sell liquor "to be drunk on the premises" to inn and hotel keepers only.

INVESTIGATING INSURANCE.

DIVING INTO THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL, GUARDIAN, METROPOLITAN AND EQUITABLE COMPANIES—WONDERS IN PROXIES, BONUSES AND COMMISSIONS.

ALBANY, April 10, 1877.

The Insurance Committee met this afternoon and heard the testimony of Sheppard Homans, president of the Provident Savings Insurance Company. He testified:—

Had been an actuary for seventeen years in the Mutual Life, and three years in other companies; was first connected with life insurance in 1856; proxies are obtained from policy holders with a view to strengthening the position of the officers; agents are frequently requested to obtain them for this purpose; they are generally given to any officer by name; they have no right to require proxies as a consideration for insuring with the companies; proxies are usually kept to be used when there is an occasion for them, but there has only been one or two such occasions in the Mutual Life; in 1870 there were two tickets, and by means of proxies there was an immense majority for the officers' ticket; saw the proxies cast; do not remember to have heard the result declared; the opposition ticket was one made up by policy holders; I think proxies are dangerous when lasting an indefinite time; they may be used for other purposes than the one originally designed by the policy holder who gave it; where proxies are held in great numbers in the case of a stock company it would be a very dangerous power if the surplus of a stock company equals the amount of policies, the policy holders should be allowed to vote; believe that a law prohibiting the holding of proxies would be very just; there can hardly be any way of preventing officers from using their influence to obtain proxies or to secure votes; my connection with the Mutual ceased in 1871 as actuary, and altogether in 1872; disapprove of the manner in which proxies are given in certain mutual companies; think they should be limited to the particular election for which they are given; the officers have an undue power by means of proxies; if proxies should become invalid after one year it would work very justly; secret combinations to get possession of companies should be guarded against, but not more so than in banking institutions; there was a case in the Mutual Life itself where a combination of policy holders secured proxies and carried an election.

THE POWER OF PROXIES.

Mr. Winston was then able to put in nine new trustees, and had himself made president in place of Mr. Collins; Mr. Winston at that time was only a trustee; no one but officers seem to have any chance to find out the names of policy holders, so as to obtain proxies, except by access to the companies' books, which is almost impossible, or by advertising; policy holders, witness thinks, have the right to look over the books; he cannot say that the privilege granted would be accorded very freely; a Mr. McCullough, in 1869, as a policy holder, was given that privilege, but no change in the officers of any importance resulted from it; he was in the interest of an opposition.

INSURANCE TRICKS.

There are several mutual companies where policy-holders have no right to vote; he knows several instances where a majority of the stock has been purchased to control elections in reinsured companies; such was the case in the Widows and Orphans'; Mr. McCulloch, now Vice President of the Mutual Life, was a director in the Widows and Orphans', and secured the majority of the stock; it was reinsured in the Mutual Protection; these two companies being consolidated became the Reserve Mutual, which afterward was swallowed up in the Guardian.

ENORMOUS AGENCY EXPENSES.

In examining the accounts of the company witness found a checkstub for $25,000 for agency expenses, which seemed to be suspicious.

Mr. Bliss—Did not the check book show that the check was drawn three months before the consolidation? A. No, sir; a few days afterward.

Witness was also a Director of the Widows and Orphans'; about one-half of the directors of the Widows and Orphans' were also Directors in the Mutual Life; the stock of the Widows and Orphans' was purchased at par; witness opposed the transfer; Mr. Mellurdy drew the contract for reinsuring, as attorney and counsel for the company; the contract was adopted unanimously witness not having voted; opposed the transaction because the Widows and Orphans' was in good shape, while the Mutual Protection was really a suspicious company and in bad repute; Mr. Beers, of the New York Life, said afterward that they would have given $100,000 for the business of the company without the stock at the time of the transfer, although he acted as director; had sold his stock, but it probably was left in the name of the broker; the report of the Widows and Orphans' of the year does not to his knowledge show that the company was insolvent, but its stock was somewhat impaired; the business was carefully selected and the impairment resulted from the too heavy dividends declared; upon the calculation by the actuary a liability of some $80,000 was overlooked, and thus resulted the impairment; the witness was consulting actuary but did not make the calculation.

To Mr. Bliss—I do not think I am on record as having stated that the impairment was due to an increased mortality; the difference between the office of the Mutual Life and myself were due to the fact that Mr. Winston had directed that post-mortem dividends should not be paid, although the charter declares that they must be paid; the witness, as actuary, tried to persuade Mr. Winston that it was wrong, but he could not be persuaded, and witness refused to sign the annual statement unless he could testify that it was true; Mr. Winston objected, and the assistant actuary signed the statement; by-laws were afterward adopted to take Mr. Winston's business, giving the duty of auditing money accounts to the bookkeeper instead of the actuary.

Mr. Monk—To a man who has the auditing of his own account?

Witness—Yes, sir.

Witness had also pointed out a defect in a certain calculation for the change of the dividend system, which had been made by certain professors of West Point, a defect which would have involved disaster to the company; a new method of dividend making was then agreed upon, but it proved unsatisfactory and Mr. Winston became angry and his connection with the Mutual was dissolved.

To Mr. Bliss—Do not believe that Mr. Winston intended to do anything wrong in prohibiting the post mortem dividends, but it was a violation of the charter.

THE METROPOLITAN COMPANY.

Joseph F. Knapp testified that he is president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; the salary received at first at $4,500; then was $5,000 and is now $6,000; has received a commission of one per cent of the next premium income of the company after the expenses are paid; his remuneration has been about nine thousand three hundred dollars; the commission paid him last year was $8,300; there was none paid the first four or three years; a contract was made to give him a large commission, but he had allowed the amount to remain in the company; he himself had asked the Board of Directors to abrogate the contract when he found the company needed the money; the first bonus was paid the year after the contract was abrogated; a loan of $30,000 was made to me upon real estate, a house and lot worth more than twice the amount; the loan was made because the company needed a better matter in mortgage which the State Superintendent could accept in place of the United States securities which the company desired to withdraw.

THE EQUITABLE COMPANY ATTACKED.

Joseph P. Fackler, an actuary, testified that he had made an examination of the Equitable Company at the request of a committee of policy holders; what he discovered on his examination was obtained professionally, and he would prefer not to say anything about it without the consent of the persons for whom he acted.

Mr. Green, counsel for the Equitable, here said that the company had no objection to having the result of the examination made public.

Mr. Fackler said that there was nothing materially damaging shown in his examination.

Mr. Fackler having persisted in his refusal to answer, the committee decided to adjourn until to-morrow at half-past three P. M., when the question of compelling him to answer will come up for decision.

WISWALL WEEPS.

CONCLUSION OF THE EXAMINATION BY THE COMMITTEE OF THREE.

The committee of three appointed to investigate certain charges made through the press and otherwise against Rev. Alvah Wiswall, Master of St. John's Guild, met again last evening at the rooms of the Guild in West Fourteenth street. All the members of the committee, Messrs. Floyd, Spear and Hollgarten, were present. Mr. Wiswall was present and his case was conducted by his counsel, Mr. Townsend. No person appeared to make a charge, and Mr. Townsend stated that he had written to Mrs. Wiswall, offering to pay her expenses to New York if she wished to appear before the committee to substantiate the charges she has made against her husband. He read Mrs. Wiswall's reply, which stated that owing to ill health she was unable to come; and also a letter from another lady, to whom he had written, stating that she had called at the house where Mrs. Wiswall lived, and has been informed that the latter lady was in her usual health.

MR. WISWALL EXAMINED.

Mr. Wiswall was then sworn by Mr. Max S. Eller, who said he was a notary public, and a number of questions were put to him by Mr. Townsend regarding the relations between him and his wife, the causes of their separation, &c. Mr. Wiswall denied the truth of the published statements of Mrs. Wiswall charging him with infidelity and with defrauding her out of certain property. He stated that Mrs. Wiswall, who was from twelve to fifteen years his senior, was unreasonably jealous of him from a very short time after their marriage and that their life was rendered very unhappy from this cause. She wished him to give up the ministry and go live in the country with her, and his refusal was one of the principal causes of their unhappiness; she was daily in the habit of charging him with infidelity, and persons of the highest standing and respectability in the church were the object of her suspicions; he gave many instances of her peculiar freaks of jealousy—one being in the case of a child 12 years old—and said that his daughter was taught to spit in his face and treat him with every mark of disrespect. Mr. Wiswall was asked if he had called his wife "an old hag." Before answering he hid his face behind a piece of manuscript. When he uncovered his eyes they were seen to contain a tear each. "I did," he answered, amid breathless silence. He gave an account of the various sums of money he had paid her for her support and that of their daughter since their separation, the average amount being about $1,000 a year, and her receipts, which were given in evidence, were extraordinary productions. A small piece of paper in Mrs. Wiswall's handwriting was produced, stating that "Mr. Wiswall will be found at Mrs. I.——, No. ———," and which, it was sworn, was affixed on one occasion to the outside of his door. A number of postal cards from her to her husband after their separation were also read. They, in nearly all cases, made demands for money to procure clothing for their children and for other such things, and recommended the spending of less money on champagne and other luxuries for Mr. Wiswall's mistresses. The question of Mr. Wiswall's removal from Trinity Church was then gone into, and a number of letters were read bearing upon the subject. The drift of this portion of the evidence was to show that the removal was not in consequence of the charges made against him, but, as expressed by Dr. Dix, because "this character as a clergyman had been lowered and his influence to some extent impaired" by the scenes caused by his wife's eccentricities. The record of the meetings of St. John's Guild was then produced and the resolution abrogating the canon, till then prevailing, that the Master should be a clergyman connected with Trinity Church, was read. A memorial from over three hundred members of St. John's Chapel protesting against Mr. Wiswall's removal was also produced in evidence.

MR. MAX ELLER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Max S. Eller was then examined, and testified that he had seen Mrs. Wiswall come into the rooms of the Guild, in Varick street, under the influence of liquor, and that she acted in such an abusive and violent manner that he was obliged to call a policeman to remove her. Mr. Eller was asked by a member of the committee whether he had ever received any salary or other money from the Guild, and he showed a great disinclination to answer, but finally said he had received a salary as private secretary to Mr. Wiswall.

The committee then, after a short consultation, announced that they had concluded the examination, and adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

THE AMERIQUE AFLOAT.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF THE STRANDED VESSEL IN PORT—SLIGHT DAMAGE SUSTAINED—THE EFFORTS TO GET HER OFF.

A telegram was received early yesterday morning at the office of the General Transatlantic Steamship Company, in Broadway, giving the welcome intelligence that the long stranded steamer L'Amerique had been hauled off the Long Branch beach during the night and at fifteen minutes to eight A. M. was floating, anchored in deep water. At the office of the company many persons called yesterday to offer their congratulations on the event. These were received with great courtesy and satisfaction, accompanied with the assurance that there had never been any other expectation entertained by the company than that the vessel would ultimately resume her place on the line. Their confidence, they said, was founded on the strength and build of the vessel, and though for three months and three days she had been ashore and had endured the unusually severe storms of the winter, it would be found, they thought, that her condition was much better than was generally expected by those unacquainted with the ship.

MEETING THE AMERIQUE.

Mr. L. De Bebian, the agent of the company, and Mr. M. D. Perzell, the superintendent, immediately on the receipt of the telegram announcing the floating of the Amerique went aboard a tug and proceeded down the bay to meet her coming up. At Sandy Hook they stopped to obtain any information that might have arrived there since they left the city, and there they saw the Amerique moving to the eastward. At the same time they had the satisfaction of observing the St. Laurent, another of the company's steamers, due yesterday, making for this port.

ARRIVING IN PORT.

It was expected that the Amerique would arrive in the bay about four o'clock in the afternoon, and arrangements had been made for her in the Erie basin. The consequence of this expectation was that a number of gentlemen interested in shipbuilding were found during the afternoon anxiously waiting for her appearance. They were doomed to disappointment, and went away without seeing her. In the neighborhood of the Erie basin there was considerable excited anticipation. On board the steamship the State of Georgia, which was in the Erie dry dock for repairs, the crew turned many an anxious look down the bay, hoping to be rewarded by a sight of the long looked for ship. Owing, however, to the difficulty in handling her with a broken rudder, the Amerique was not seen until about five o'clock, when the tug boat Relief was descried steaming ahead of her. From that time there was a concentration of attention directed on her movements, and she came slowly steaming up with the tug boats, Relief ahead, the Cyclops and the Hudson on the port, the W. H. Gianelon and the Only Son on the starboard. At twenty minutes past six P. M. the first hawser was thrown ashore at the foot of Conover street, Brooklyn, where the New York Warehousing Company's docks are situated and to the north of the Erie basin. The Amerique will lie there for a few days and will then go into the Erie dry dock for repairs. The external indications of damage were so few that it excited exclamations of astonishment from the groups of persons on the dock who had been anxiously awaiting her arrival. Her topmast and her yards were down, her rudder was carried away at the water's edge, her stern post was broken and one of the blades of her propeller was gone. These were all the signs of damage.

ON BOARD.

On board there were still fewer indications of the severity of the storm she had sustained and the rough weather she had encountered during the time she had been stranded at Seabright. With the exception of a broken skylight there was everything on board seemed to be in order and had the same appearance that would have been presented had the vessel come into port in January last. Mr. Lovell, the purser, said that at eight o'clock on Monday night they found, with very great delight, that she began to move, and at four o'clock yesterday morning she was in deep water, and at eleven o'clock the cables were slipped and she was taken in tow by the tugboats. The ship had not leaked either at the bow, midship or stern. In the saloon there was not the slightest displacement of any article of furniture. Everything was in its accustomed place and the tables were laid for dinner. It required a very strong effort of the imagination to realize that you were on board a vessel that had been stranded for more than three months.

THE OFFICIAL RECORD.

The following is the official record of the success of the efforts to float the Amerique from the time the vessel went ashore:—January 7, went ashore at three o'clock A. M.; January 12, the tugs moved her for the first time and she gained 9 feet seaward; January 14, gained 180 feet; January 16, gained 3 feet; January 27, lost 12 feet; January 28, lost 15 feet; February 22, after having gained 120 feet, the ship was thrown back by the ice which had formed around her 4 feet. February 27, gained 10 feet; March 2, gained 24 feet; March 18, gained 45 feet; March 25, gained 15 feet; March 26, gained 50 feet; March 30, gained 12 feet; April 9, gained 120 feet; April 10, the ship floated at eight o'clock A. M.

OFFICERS AND CREW.

The following are the names of the officers, all of whom have remained on board since the Amerique went ashore, in January:—M. Pouzo.z, captain; M. Joseph Viel, second captain; M. Ruellan, first lieutenant; M. Grader, chief engineer; M. Lovell, purser, and M. Lesprinors, doctor. Many of the crew returned home immediately after the disaster, but there is now a crew of sixty hands. Captain Pouzoiz will return with his ship to Havre, after which he will rejoin the French Navy, in which he holds the rank of lieutenant.

THE WRECKING COMPANY.

Much satisfaction is felt by the Wrecking Company at the successful termination of their long continued efforts. It is understood, and indeed stated by the agents of the Transatlantic Company, that no arrangements in the shape of pecuniary reward have been made with the Wrecking Company for getting the Amerique off. Captain Merritt, who has had personal charge of the Wrecking Company's work, seldom left the ship from the commencement of the operations. Last night, when the first hawser was thrown ashore, he jumped aboard the tugboat Cyclops and steamed for his home, with all steam up.

THE RUSLAND BREAKING UP.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 10, 1877.

The surf, which has been unusually high all day, has dashed over the Rusland, preventing all work on board. No boat has been out to her. The break in her side has opened further and is now fully one foot wide. She is settling fast in the sand; but if fine weather sets in it will be possible to save the balance of her cargo with the aid of divers.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

VISITORS TO THE SVETLANA—DECORATIONS SENT BY THE EMPEROR.

Several parties of ladies, with gentlemen, in company with officers of the United States flagship Powhatan, or by invitation of the Russian officers, visited the Russian flagship Svetlana yesterday.

To-day the United States flagship Powhatan will leave the port of New York for Port Royal, according to orders. The Minnesota is to take her place and hoist the Admiral's pennant.

At one o'clock Captain Nazimoff, commanding the cruiser Craysser, now lying at Philadelphia, arrived on board the flagship Svetlana, from Philadelphia, to offer his Easter felicitations to the Admiral and Grand Duke Alexis.

DECORATING THE OFFICERS.

The Admiral received yesterday a telegram from the Minister of Marine, dated at St. Petersburg, conveying his felicitations and announcing that the Emperor had signed the order giving different decorations to various officers of the fleet. Among those decorated were Commandant Shishoff, of the Bogatyr, who received the Order of St. Anne of the second class, and Commandant Nazimoff, of the Craysser, who received the same decoration.

The Grand Duke Alexis passed the day on shore and returned to his ship in the evening.

ABUSING A PRISONER.

WHY PETER BRONNER WAS NOT BROUGHT TO COURT FOR THREE WEEKS AFTER HIS ARREST.

Peter Bronner, nineteen years of age, was arrested by Officer Lowe, of the Tenth precinct, on the 17th of March, charged with being connected with a burglary committed on the premises of Bernard Levy, No. 72 Baxter street, on the 16th of March, and also with one committed on the premises of Peter Schilling, No. 43 Eldridge street, on the 11th of March, when $800 worth of metal was carried away. He was brought before Judge Wandell yesterday and held in $1,500 bail on two separate charges. He was not brought to court before because on the night of his arrest Officer Devlin, then special officer of the Tenth precinct, went into Bronner's cell in the station house and demanded from him certain information concerning the above mentioned burglaries. On Bronner declaring that he knew nothing about them, Special Officer Devlin took his club and jammed it into the prisoner's eye. He was taken to the hospital, and had been there ever since till yesterday. He has lost the sight of his right eye forever, and Officer Devlin is on trial before the Commissioners for his brutality. The case comes up to-day. Acting Captain Kass asked Judge Wandell to allow the prisoner to remain in the station house, as he would be required to appear at the Central Office to-day.

THE GANG OF FORGERS.

WHAT LED TO THE ARREST OF THE BOND FORGERS—THE POLICE RETICENT.

The four prisoners arrested by Captain Allaire for complicity in the $64,000 check forgery on the New York Life Insurance Company were yesterday brought to the Central Office, where their portraits were taken for insertion in the Rogues' Gallery. Their names are John Becker, John Worth, Clement Herring and Frederick Elliott. The story of their arrest has been considerably involved and with difficulty any information bearing on the case could be secured. District Attorney Phelps refuses to say anything about it, and Captain Allaire is silent when questioned. From this it would seem that the case is not yet complete and that another prisoner or witness is wanted. It has, however, been ascertained that the discovery and arrest of this gang of forgers and counterfeiters is traceable to a capture made some time ago by a young officer in the Fourteenth precinct named Weinberg, which at the time was thought to be of little account, but from which important developments have since arisen. The story was published in the HERALD at the time, but its subsequent fruits were of course unknown. The following are the facts of the case:—

THE WAGON ARREST.

Early on the morning of February 20 Officer Weinberg, of the Fourteenth precinct, stopped a wagon which was being driven through Canal street and arrested August Sohn, the driver. The vehicle was found to contain the proceeds of a burglary committed at the store of I. B. Peddle & Co., No. 77 Chambers street. Sohn, on being placed in confinement, when seeing the prospect of a lengthy incarceration before him, hinted that he would be willing to make some disclosures which would lead to very important results. In course of time he acknowledged that he had been associated with burglars, and had frequently been employed to transport the proceeds of robberies, and had from time to time carried through the streets to places of concealment the machinery and utensils which a gang of counterfeiters made use of. He said that he had been brought from his house in Cannon street by a number of men to assist in carrying off the plunder from a certain place. On this statement Officer Weinberg and Detectives Wade and Moran went to the house and there found Mrs. Catharine Suhrer, who, on seeing them, hurried up stairs and stealthily endeavored to destroy a cigar box by dropping it into the fire. Weinberg, frustrated in the attempt and found that the box contained two counterfeit fifty-cent pieces. A search of the premises revealed a quantity of counterfeit money in the shape of bills and coin. Furs, jewelry and other valuables, evidently the proceeds of robberies, were also discovered.

A CRIMINAL DEN.

The Suhrer family was found to be more numerous than was at first supposed, and it became evident that they were associated with a gang of counterfeiters and cracksmen of no mean standing. The valuables found in Cannon street never reached the Police Property Clerk but got back into the hands of the people with whom they were discovered. No doubt some of the Suhrers promised to betray their colleagues in crime, as it will be seen there is reason to believe they have done, provided they got off scot free. At all events, they succeeded in escaping the clutches of the law.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

In the meantime Sohn, who was in a cell became quite communicative, and said that he would be willing to disclose the names and methods of operation of a gang who had perpetrated a $64,000 forgery. This at once secured him a hearing, and he stated that he had been employed to move about the apparatus of this party; that they had possession of all machinery necessary for doing their work skilfully. He said, however, that it would be impossible to capture them at once, as they were then in the South carrying on some criminal operations, with the character of which he was unacquainted. This statement was at once looked upon by Captain Allaire, and he concluded that it was this gang who had forged and negotiated the check on the New York Life Insurance Company which had been cashed by the Union Trust Company. In fact, he freely stated his opinion that they were the parties to his captor, Officer Weinberg, to Captain Allaire, and to others who had access to him.

THE CAPTURE.

The information thus secured was used in working up the case, and all of the parties criminated by Officer Weinberg's prisoner have since been kept under surveillance. A few evenings ago an older member of the Suhrer family came into the Fourteenth precinct station house and inquired for Captain Allaire. With him he was closeted for several hours, no doubt imparting the news of his colleagues' return from the South and the means of effecting their capture. Captain Allaire hurried off at once with Officers Croker, Wilson, Carey and Wade, and soon returned with the prisoners now in his custody.

These are, doubtless, the four men (it is believed there is a fifth) who employed Sohn to transport their engraving apparatus. This machinery has been found secreted in a house in the suburbs of the city, and, with a quantity of specimen bonds and bank paper, brought to the station house.

Pinkerton's detectives, who have been working on the case, have secured a lot of evidence which will, in all probability, convict the prisoners. If that fail, the testimony of the driver captured by Officer Weinberg, to which their arrest is doubtless mainly due, may of itself serve that purpose.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Shortly after three o'clock yesterday afternoon Captain Allaire, of the Fourteenth precinct, entered the Tombs Police Court, and became at once the centre of attraction, the spectators jumping at the conclusion that the mysterious forgery case, about which the police had maintained such Sphinx-like reticence, was at last to be made public. The interest was enhanced by the entrance shortly afterward of District Attorney Phelps, whose presence in a police court is of unusual occurrence. Accompanying him were George L. Maxwell, the Wall street broker, whose name figured so extensively in connection with the $64,000 check forgery, and the latter's counsel, Clarence A. Seward. The curious were, however, again doomed to disappointment. Captain Allaire first consulted with the District Attorney, and then whispered a few words to Justice Kilbreth, who nodded his head in acquiescence. "The prisoners are remanded," was the simple announcement explanatory of the conference. When approached on the subject Captain Allaire merely shook his head, saying, "I cannot say anything about the case at the present time." District Attorney Phelps was equally uncommunicative, responding to the inquiries of the reporters, "All will come out in time."

Justice Kilbreth appeared to be as much in the dark about the nature of the forgery as the reporters. "All I know," said he, "is that the counsel for the prisoners desires the case remanded to-day and the District Attorney acquiesces."

"DAN THE BLACKSMITH."

HIS EXAMINATION BEFORE JUDGE MURRAY—TRYING TO PROVE AN ALIBI.

Daniel H. Burns, alias "Dan the Blacksmith," who was arrested on suspicion of being connected with the Sixth National Bank burglary, was arraigned before Judge Murray, at the Jefferson Market Court, at half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon for examination.

Mr. Francis Leland, the president of the bank, made a short affidavit to the effect that the bank had been burglariously entered between three and five o'clock Sunday afternoon, and that $990 in fractional currency and $8,106 in silver coin had been carried away; that he had good reason to believe that Daniel H. Burns, the prisoner, was one of three men who had committed the burglary, on account of information he had received from one Bernard Murphy.

THE PRISONER'S DEFENCE.

Mr. Bernard Murphy, who resides at No. 201 Sixth avenue and is a clerk in a shoe store at No. 310 Fourth avenue, testified that he was standing in the window of a house on Broadway, directly opposite the bank, on Sunday afternoon, and that about a quarter to four o'clock he saw three men come out of a basement underneath the bank, and that their clothing was spotted and colored as if it had been in recent contact with plastering. First one man came out alone, went toward Thirty-sixth street, and a few moments afterward two came out together and followed the first up Broadway; one of the two last he positively identified yesterday as the prisoner Daniel H. Burns. Mr. Murphy was subjected to a long cross-examination by prisoner's counsel; but he persistently stuck to his statement that he could not be mistaken. He said that he had never seen Burns before Sunday afternoon last, but when he was brought to the shoe store by Captain Williams on Monday he recognized him at once. Counsel dwelt a long time on the impossibility of any man being able to swear positively to another that he had never seen but once, and then but for the space of a minute or a minute and a half, and at a distance of at least 100 feet.

THE PRISONER'S WIFE'S TESTIMONY.

The prisoner's wife was then called to testify to her husband's whereabouts last Sunday. Mrs. Burns, a fine, portly looking woman, richly dressed, and with diamond carrings and other jewelry on her person, came modestly forward and took a seat under the Judge's bench. She said her name was Mary Burns, and that she resided with her husband at No. 345 East Thirteenth street; that they had two children, one of whom was at present quite sick, and was very sick last Sunday, so she remembered everything connected with her house on that day; between four and five o'clock last Sunday morning her husband came home from his business and went to bed; he slept till eleven o'clock, when he went out and returned in about twenty-five minutes to his breakfast; after eating breakfast he lay down again, and did not leave the house from that time till eleven o'clock on Monday morning. Judge Murray asked the witness a number of questions as to how much of that time she might have been asleep herself, as she had been necessarily wearied out with waiting on her child. Mrs. Burns answered all the questions very clearly.

ANOTHER WITNESS FOR THE PRISONER.

Mary Hanlon, a servant in the house, was called and corroborated Mrs. Burns' testimony as to the time Mr. Burns came in on Sunday morning after going out at eleven o'clock, and also as to his being in the house all the afternoon. As several more witnesses to other witnesses to be heard, further examination was adjourned till to-day. The prisoner is a man about forty years of age, is of dark complexion and wears heavy black whiskers and mustache with long black hair. He has a very intelligent face, and the form and build of a powerful man. He listened to the examination in a cool, quiet manner, and made suggestions to his counsel which were invariably acted upon. He seemed to feel confident yesterday that he would be able to clear himself.

OLE BULL.

The Great Violinist Interviewed for the First Time.

NOTES OF A MUSICAL LIFE.

Crushing Denunciation of Wagner and His Murderous Music.

Paganini—Ole Bull—two glorious names stand out like giants in the musical history of this century, attracting to themselves by the force of their own genius the admiration and applause of the civilized world. What Raphael and Rembrandt were to painting the two great violinists were to music in this century. Poor Paganini rests far away in his own sunny land, and the balmy winds wafted from the blue Mediterranean sing mournful dirges over his early grave. His friend and rival, hardy child of the frozen north, dwells with us, and though the snows of sixty-seven winters rest upon his head his hand is as steady and his step as elastic as though he were a young athlete and not the violinist whom a generation which has passed away pronounced great. Neither have his mental powers felt the influence of time, for his memory is wonderfully clear, and as he talks in his frank, open way his eyes sparkle with a brightness that shows the fires of youth have not yet burned out, despite the snow which hangs upon his brow. It would be difficult to imagine a more interesting figure than this youthful sexagenarian, with his noble figure and clear cut manly features, large and massive, but flexible and changeful as a summer cloud. Knowing how much interest the public take in this distinguished man, a HERALD reporter was sent to request him some reminiscences of his life, a request which he acceded to with thoughtful courtesy.

HIS YOUTH.

I was born in Bergen, in the Kingdom of Norway began the distinguished musician, of a musical family' For though my father was an apothecary he was also distinguished as a musical amateur, as were many other members of my family, especially an uncle, who was the editor of the only newspaper published in Bergen. It was he who first taught me my notes while I was yet little more than an infant. He played on the violoncello, and I remember well when I used to go to sleep in the violoncello case and have to be wakened up to play my part in the family concerts. My first violin was presented to me by this uncle. It was a little yellow instrument, and on it I learned to play step by step. When I was only eight years old I was sufficiently advanced to be asked to play in the Philharmonic concert at Bergen, and at nine I played the first violin in Beethoven's Symphony in D. From that time my progress was rapid.

FIRST CONCERT TOUR.

In 1831 I made my first concert tour. I was very little known, and was principally engaged playing as substitute for better known men when they were unable to fulfil their engagements. This was a very unprofitable business, for it was chiefly done without pay. About this time a lucky accident happened, or rather an accident which turned out luckily. I was beginning to be somewhat known and was engaged to play in a concert given by the Princess Dantremond, for which performance I was to receive five louis d'or or about one hundred francs. Having to select some other musicians to accompany me, I engaged Ernst and the brothers Boucher. When we arrived at the Princess' hotel the Swiss who stood guard over the grand staircase intimated that if we were only musicians we should go to some other room and wait until we were called for. This annoyed me very much, and after waiting some time I said to the others, "Let us go in; we were invited to this concert;" and, taking hold of the doors, held them open while my companions entered. But when some white Polish dogs which were inside ran toward the door, attracted by the scuffle, and, seeing Ernst who had entered first and who was dressed in knee breeches and silk stockings, they ran barking at him. He was frightened and retreated, which encouraged the dogs so much that one of them bit him.

NORSE BLOOD TELLS.

Another came toward me, and, not caring to be bitten, I gave him a kick, *sans ceremonie*, which raised him in the air and knocked all fighting pluck out of him. He was carried out, and, the Princess being informed that Mr. Ole Bull was discovering the fun committed by one of the musicians, we were all ordered to leave immediately. I refused unless I was paid the five louis d'or which had been promised me, and when they threatened to put me out I

LITTLE EMMA AGAIN.

General Schenck Describes His Flirtation in London.

A LOSING GAME.

Mr. Stoughton's Untimely Jest—A Tilt with Mr Beach.

The suit of the Emma Silver Mining Company against Trenor W. Park and H. H. Baxter was resumed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Wallace and a jury. On the opening of the proceedings General Schenck was called to the stand for cross-examination by Mr. Stoughton. Taking up the question of the validity of the title of Park and the other operators in the mine to sell the same in England, witness, in reply to questions on that point, said:—

GENERAL SCHENCK'S EVIDENCE.

The question of the validity of the title in the United States courts was a subject of anxiety to the company; with reference to the statement that 2,800 tons of ore were at the date of the prospectus *en route* to England on account of the company, amounting in value to £78,000, and the confidence of the company in the truth of such statement, witness had no recollection of that; he recollected that there was such a statement substantially made, but he did not remember the fact of the company expressing confidence in the statement that that amount of ore was *en route* to England from the mine; he remembered the fact of the discrepancy between 2,800 tons of ore, as stated in Silliman's report, and some other report making it only 1,800 tons; there was considerable doubt upon this point, and while it was hoped it would turn out to be 2,800 tons, the great object of inquiry was, if there should be a discrepancy in the amount of ore would that discrepancy be made good to the company? recollected that Park made a statutory declaration as required by the laws of England as a guarantee to the company; never recollected seeing that declaration, however, as he never attended any of the meetings afterward for the purpose of business; his great concern was to be satisfied that the prospectus was at least substantially correct; he had no distinct recollection of any discrepancy between the prospectus except with regard to this 1,000 tons of ore, which it was agreed Park should make up; didn't recollect that the discrepancy—if such should turn out to be the case—was to be made in cash, but it was generally understood that Park would in some shape or way make it up; remembered receiving a telegraphic report, after which he made up his mind to go into the company.

THE DIVIDEND QUESTION.

Q. Do you remember Mr. Park saying that a non-payment of the dividends would be fatal, and to ensure its payment he would become responsible for the amount of the dividends? A. Didn't recollect hearing that Mr. Park was to make himself responsible to that extent; knew very well that there was an assurance given in some way that there would be dividends on the stock; the first dividend was paid on the 1st of December, 1871; dividends were paid for thirteen months, beginning on the 1st December, 1871, and ending 1st December, 1872, at the rate of one and a half per cent per month; the dividends were paid every month, as he supposed, out of the moneys in the hands of the company, from sales that were made in New York and other moneys applicable for that purpose.

Q. Have you the original papers executed by you on the 1st of December? A. Yes—my arrangement with Park, the paper referred to, was executed and sealed on the 1st of December, and referred to the exchange of the guarantee; the indorsements on the notes, according to his recollection, was in the handwriting of Park, and part in witness' handwriting, the first £500 he received from Bates he paid over to Park as his first payment on the shares received by witness from Park.

BUYING ON A "BULLED" MARKET.

Q. You had purchased a quantity of stock independent of these first shares received by you from Park? A. I had 300 shares allotted to me, but having no time to attend to it myself I allowed another party, Mr. Fisher, to take charge of it; part was sold at advance for our joint benefit; stimulated by that Fisher proposed to go into the purchase of 500 shares; he (witness) reluctantly consented, and, unfortunately, Fisher bought when the market was at its highest; that was in May, 1872; he paid £51 a share, and it was sold subsequently at a very great loss; witness said he had no shares now, excepting the 475 shares, his original subscription.

Q. Looking at the paper of October 17, 1872, there is an indorsement there for £1,894 7s 3d.; do you recollect what transaction that arose from? A. That was an accounting by Park to me as part of profits on some stock transaction he made on my joint account and which he gave me the benefit of; on the final settlement of balance, May, 1874, I was in New York on leave of absence to attend to some personal affairs, this among the rest; I was anxious to get a final settlement with Park; I borrowed some money in addition to the mortgage on my house and lot in Washington; paid part of the mortgage since—not all; Park still holds as collaterals a number of certificates of stock which he hoped to be able to redeem: the first knowledge I had of Fisher was in 1869, to whom I was then introduced in London; Fisher was a Vermonter residing in London and practicing law there; subsequently became well acquainted with Fisher; travelled through a portion of England in company with him; we were at Oxford and Stratford-on-Avon together, and Fisher, when witness came to England as United States Minister, met him on his landing at Liverpool; had no transactions with Fisher in connection with the Emma Mine beyond the selling of the shares, but was connected with him in organizing the Colorado—the Colorado Land improvement Company; that was between 1869 and 1871; witness would explain the whole of that matter if necessary to this case.

Counsel—It is not necessary.

Witness (continuing)—I had more confidence in Fisher after their first acquaintance than afterwards; believed he had become somewhat dissipated before the close of his life.

A TILT BETWEEN COUNSEL.

Mr. Stoughton—It must have been a surprise to him to be drowned in water after that.

Mr. Chittenden—A very improper remark.

Mr. Stoughton—No more improper than the other—that he had become dissipated before the close of his life.

Mr. Beach—I don't see any reason why we (defendant's counsel) should take any exception to the abuse or improper remarks of counsel for the plaintiff. We have been treated to a good deal of it from the commencement of the trial. The remark in this instance is an imputation as uncalled for as it is unkind.

Mr. Stoughton—I threw myself on the Court and jury. I was really anxious to learn the extent of Mr. Schenck's confidence in Mr. Fisher after the cause of its withdrawal, and my remark was not dictated by unkindness.

Mr. Beach—Your remark was a scurrilous jest against a dead, a drowned man; that is just what I say of it, and what I mean.

Mr. Stoughton—I am sorry you should make such an observation.

Mr. Beach—You should be sorry that you deserved it. Your remark was not called forth from anything in the evidence before the Court.

Mr. Stoughton—It was called forth on the general remark of witness that Fisher had become dissipated before the close of his life, and that he had more confidence in the man in the earlier than in the latter part of his life. It was this that caused me to make the remark I did, with no unkindness whatever in it.

The examination was then resumed.

Q. You had not latterly the confidence in him you had at first? A. No; but that is all. I thought him a generous, kind-minded man, but I had a great many points about him; had no interest in the mine but those 475 shares, which I understood would be extinguished by the sale of the property.

Q. Did you understand them to be extinguished? (Objected to.)

The Court—This line of examination has been continued far enough. The answer was not responsive to the question. I will exclude further inquiry on this subject.

By Mr. Chittenden—Did you know Fisher's wife? A. I did.

Q. They were both lost on the steamship Atlantic? A. Yes.

Q. Was their position in London respectable? A. It was.

Q. Mrs. Fisher was the daughter of General Ripley? A. I understood so; in reference to the sale of some of Emma stock to me, Mr. Park was in considerable trouble for

DRAWING ME INTO THE CONCERN,

but which he had hoped would have been to my advantage, and he was anxious to get me out of the trouble as well as he could; Park's agent told me Mr. Park intended to do what he could to give the benefit of his buying and selling of shares and in his own personal transactions in this business, but witness had not the slightest idea what was contemplated by Park in the way of benefit to him, or what the benefit was to be, till he received from Park an adjustment of the accounts and a statement of the sales of shares; whatever profit had accrued from these transactions was credited to him in fair proportion; after the 28th of November there was quite a number of telegrams relating to the title passing between Evarts on this side and Park on the other in reference to Mr. Evarts' opinion, and while this was going on—a period of a few days—witness was waited for such certificates, which, if they should be satisfied with the title, would authorize them to pass over the title to the purchasers; the deny consequent upon passing over the title under the contract was to be at over by the 1st of December, and before the final negotiation on that question closed it was then, according to my impression, the 30th of December.

SILLIMAN'S CONFIRMATION.

Q. Did you know Mr. Silliman? A. I never saw him; knew him by reputation.

Q. When the matter was first brought to your attention was it stated to you that there was an arrangement by which Professor Silliman was to examine and report on the mine? A. I was told that Professor Silliman was selected for that purpose.

Q. If it had been communicated to you that Park was to pay Silliman in advance for his examination and report would that have made any difference as to your opinion of the value of the property or the prospective product of the mine? A. I think not; I should naturally have supposed he would be well paid for going out to the mines to make the examination.

Q. Suppose you had been told, in view of the valuation of the mine, as you had been informed on that head, that Professor Silliman was to be paid $25,000 for that examination and report, would that have made any difference in your opinion of it? A. That is a hypothecal question, and I am not capable of replying as an expert; it would be hard to say whether such a future would be too dear or too cheap, comparing it with the professional fees of you gentlemen I should not suppose it was too much.

Oliver A. Gager was recalled, but nothing important to the case was elicited and the court adjourned to this morning at eleven o'clock A. M.

NEW JERSEY MUTUAL.

NOYES' BAIL NOT YET FIXED—STARTLING REVELATIONS EXPECTED—A MYSTERIOUS PACKAGE.

No decision has yet been rendered by Judge Depue in the Benjamin Noyes case upon the question of bail. Mr. John H. Kase, a well known Newark banker, and formerly a director in the Mutual Company, has been before the Grand Jury, and gave considerable testimony. To-day or to-morrow Mr. C. C. Lathrop, formerly Vice President of the company, will be called in, and it is expected that some matters will be laid bare showing a state of things disgraceful in the extreme.

A PRIZE PACKAGE.

Yesterday Daniel J. Noyes, the ex-attorney for the company, called at the office in Newark and handed to the clerk in charge a large package, tied with an ordinary string, which he said contained $350,000 worth of the late assets of the said company, and he desired a receipt for them. Mr. Kase, the clerk, assured him that as he knew nothing of the contents of the bundle, and had no right to act in the capacity of receiver, he could not give him the desired receipt. He could simply, he said, give him a receipt for a bundle supposed to contain the amount he named, and could only do that in an individual capacity. With that, however, he said he would be satisfied, as Governor Parker was absent, the wording was accordingly made in that shape and handed him. Governor Parker will be in town to-day, when the package will be opened and its contents ascertained.

THE COMPANY'S PAST HISTORY.

There are some points in the past history of the New Jersey Mutual that will demand considerable attention from Receiver Parker. When that company passed into the hands of the managers of the old Hope Mutual, and before the latter was reinsured by the former, the stockholders of the New Jersey were paid $150 000 for their stock, or a dividend of fifty per cent. There was no money in the treasury of the Hope at the time, and the New Jersey Mutual stockholders were paid in mortgages or bonds belonging to their own policy holders. The question now is, was this stock wrung from the paid for by a collusion between the officers of the two companies, and from the treasury of the New Jersey itself, is not the amount, with interest, recoverable from those stockholders for the benefit of the creditors? The entire consummation of this reinsurance between the Hope and New Jersey is considered questionable, and the Hope stockholders are now expecting to recover a portion of their property, *pendente lite*.

LIFE INSURANCE NOTES.

Within a day or two it is expected that Judge Westbrook will call up the Continental case for argument, when the questions of how to distribute the assets and who shall distribute them will be determined. Meanwhile Mr. William R. Grace, the present receiver, is holding in abeyance all matters of importance outside of routine duties.

Mr. Emerson W. Keys, formerly Assistant Bank Superintendent at Albany, has been selected to perform the actuarial duties pertaining to the affairs of the bankrupt North American Life Insurance Company. The appointment was made, as the law requires, by Receiver Pierson and sanctioned by the Insurance Superintendent. Mr. Keys will make a detailed calculation of the condition of the company, with the object of determining the best disposition to be made of its affairs.

FLANKING CAMPBELL'S FOES.

It will be recollected that the Committee on Public Works of the Board of Aldermen, on motion of Alderman Tuomey, were directed to investigate certain charges against Commissioner Campbell. They held several sessions but did not make any report. The principal charge was that Mr. Campbell held two positions—that of Commissioner of Public Works and President of the Consolidation Coal Company. The ground has been taken from under all these charges in the particular, as Mr. Campbell now only holds one of the positions mentioned. The next point harped upon by the watchful city fathers was in reference to the appointment of Deputy Commissioner, who, it was alleged, is incapable of discharging the duties of his office. These charges were openly made by Mr. Tuomey in the Board.

At yesterday's meeting, in view of the fact that no report had been sent in by the Committee on Public Works, Alderman Simonson offered resolutions, which, after reciting the facts of the reference and the failure to report, concludes as follows:—

Resolved, That the preamble and resolutions adopted by this Board on the 8th of February, empowering the Committee on Public Works to investigate certain charges against Allan Campbell the Commissioner of Public Works, and his deputy, contained in a preamble and resolutions presented in the Board on the 1st of February, 1877, and referred to said committee, be and are hereby annulled, rescinded and repealed; that the said Commissioner and his deputy are hereby exonerated and exculpated from the charges therein preferred or allegation therein contained; that the Committee on Public Works be and is hereby discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and that all the papers relating thereto be placed on file.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Public Works.

THE ALDERMEN AND THE "OTHER JOHN."

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday Mr. Michael Tuomey, representative from the Nineteenth ward, rose to a question of privilege. He remarked that in a recent speech delivered by a certain State Senator the character of the Board had been impugned. Allusions had been made to a former $60,000 transaction for the purpose of lowering the character of the Aldermen in the eyes of the Legislature. "I understand," continued Alderman Tuomey, "that this Senator was himself the man who received the $60,000 and was the go-between in the transaction with the Aldermen. He it was who paid the money over for the purpose of having a certain head of a department confirmed. This confirmation took place when the old ring was in power. I want a committee appointed to investigate the matter."

This ended the affair, no action whatever being taken.

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

At the suggestion of Mr. Lewis the several committees of the Board of Aldermen have been empowered to visit the various departments and confer with the Commissioners so as to secure concert of action in the transaction of public business.

The resolution relative to reduction of teachers' salaries, which passed the Aldermen recently, has been withdrawn from the Mayor on motion of Alderman Wilson, in order to strike out the appropriations as to giving the Commissioners of Education exclusive control of their funds.

The petition of M. A. Brunham, who holds a patent for the construction of a depressed rapid transit road, for a hearing was received at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Aldermen. He states that his plan will secure a transfer of passengers from the City Hall to Harlem in fifteen minutes. The matter was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Corporation Counsel Whitney has transmitted a bill to Albany at the request of the Common Council, which provides that among the Board of State Assessors shall be appointed a resident of New York city.

Mayor Ely has requested the Aldermen to pass an ordinance regulating the placing of calcium lights in the streets. The Law Committee has been directed to draft the necessary law.

William L. Morris, a lawyer, eighty-three years of age, who has been a commissioner of deeds for the past fifty years, has received a friendly reminder from the Board of Aldermen. He received his first appointment from Governor De Witt Clinton.

The Park Commissioners have been requested by the Aldermen to inquire into the feasibility of removing the present tar pavement from the carriage way in front of the City Hall and substituting therefor granite block pavement. The alteration is urged on the ground that the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge will necessitate the opening of a thoroughfare for vehicle travel across the City Hall Park.

Commissioner of Public Works Campbell has reported to the Board of Aldermen against the feasibility of using in this city the Liverpool system of preventing waste of water. He considers that such a plan would necessitate the tearing up of streets, laying new water mains and other expensive alterations.

A CONTESTED SURROGATESHIP.

The quo warranto proceedings in the suit brought by Abram H. Dailey against Walter L. Livingston to oust the latter from the office of Surrogate of Kings county, are progressing slowly. Yesterday a supplementary bill of particulars was served on the attorney for the respondent. The contestant was the regular democratic nominee for Surrogate last fall, and the present incumbent was the republican and Slocum candidate. The document setting forth the particulars of the case is voluminous and contains the names of voters by whom Mr. Bailey expects to prove his election to the office of Surrogate. The position is worth $10,000 per annum and the term is for six years.

A DOG-GONE SHAME.

John McShane, a boy five years old, residing at No. 101 Pearl street, Brooklyn, was bitten on the right cheek last evening by a dog. The animal was shot by a policeman of the Second precinct.

REFORMED CHURCH CLASSIS.

SPIRITUAL AND FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE CHURCHES—PROPER USES OF CHURCH BUILDINGS.

The South Long Island Classis of the Reformed Church met yesterday morning in the church at Flatbush. After the call of the roll and the reading and approval of minutes, the Rev. Mr. Hill was chosen moderator, and the Rev. U. D. Gulick, the retiring moderator, preached a sermon on the Church based on the text:—"Who is she that looketh forth as the morning, fair as the morn, clear as the sun and terrible as an army with banners?"

At the close of the sermon the business of Classis was resumed, and Rev. A. M. Wyckoff was received from the Classis of Poughkeepsie. He is now laboring in Brooklyn. The new Brooklyn church was recommended to the Education Board for $75 for its parochial school; the South Church was recommended to the Domestic Mission Board for $450, and the East Reformed Church, now the Bedford Avenue Church, asked for $1,000 to help it out this year. While the corporation known as the East Reformed Church is still in existence, and as much responsible to the law as ever for what the law can get out of it, the Bedford Avenue Church has really superseded it, occupies its house of worship, called a pastor and promised him a salary of $2,000 a year, one-half of which they can raise, together with the running expenses of the church. Their application for $1,000 was referred to a committee to investigate as to the ability and necessity of the church for so large a sum. It was afterward allowed. The church at Canarsie which was organized last year asked for $250 to help pay its pastor, but was denied. The church has bought four lots, valued at $800, but worth they get for $750, and they have pledges for $700 toward a building fund.

THE USES OF CHURCH BUILDINGS.

The special committee which was appointed to report the sense of the Classis on the uses to which church buildings should be put reported against all secular, histrionic or mimic representations in them, and that they may properly be used for the worship of God and for the moral and spiritual enlightenment of the people, but their use for worldly amusements is contrary to the word of God and inconsistent with the practices of the Reformed Church. A discussion arose as to the limit of the distinction. Should prohibited concerts, stereopticon lectures and the like, brethren were ready to oppose it. But these things were not included in the minds of the committee to be prohibited, and being so understood, the resolution was adopted.

The Board of Publication was recommended to the churches of Classis for an annual collection. The report of the state of religion showed a good spiritual and financial condition of the churches. Two new churches were organized during the past year, and one, the New Utrecht Church has just closed the second centennial of its existence without debt and added forty-four to its membership during the past year.

Reports were received on Church extension, on assessments for Classis and other Church matters and an appropriate minute was adopted on the death of Rev. Henry R. Dickson.

The statistics of the churches are as follows:—

Churches.	*Members.*	*Sunday Schools.*	*Contributions.*
Brooklyn	453	596	$7,570
Flatbush	222	325	6,085
Flatbush Mission	30	30	...
New Utrecht	245	330	4,366
Gravesend	198	200	2,900
Flatlands	165	200	3,141
New Lotts	90	90	2,200
East New York	124	395	2,609
South Brooklyn	53	175	2,435
Middle Church	547	422	5,750
Twelfth Street	448	400	12,759
North Church	602	320	...
Heights	395	500	$8,147 / $12,011 / $1,277 / $2,520
N. Brooklyn	181	61	1,200
Second Flatbush	84	60	1,200
Canarsie	69	95	310

After examination of the pastors and elders of the several churches on doctrine and discipline, providing for visitation of churches and some other routine business the Classis adjourned.

MISSIONARY CONVOCATION.

A quarterly meeting of the Southern Convocation of the Diocese of New York was held yesterday at St. James' (Protestant Episcopal) Church, Fordham. Divine services were conducted by the rector, Rev. J. N. Blanchard, assisted by Rev. Messrs. E. B. Wyatt, of Westchester, and B. Morgan, of Portchester. The sermon was preached by Rev. Joshua Morsell, of City Island. After the sacrament of the Lord's Supper had been administered the members of the Convocation repaired to the chapel, where the annual report was read and other business transacted. On motion it was resolved that the next Convocation be held at Pleasantville. Among the other clergymen present were Rev. C. S. Stephenson, of North New York; Rev. C. B. Brewster, of Rye; Rev. Isaac Van Winkle, of Cold Spring, and Rev. R. Mansfield, of Spring Valley.

CONFIRMATION.

The Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., LL D., D. C. L., will administer the sacred rite of confirmation in St. Chrysostom's Chapel of Trinity Church, Thirty-ninth street, corner of Seventh avenue, this evening, at eight o'clock. The Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., rector, will present the candidates.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH CONVOCATION.

The Jersey City Convocation of the Episcopal Church met yesterday at Christ Church, of which Rev. Dr. Mombert is pastor. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Putnam and Dean Abercrombie, after which the clergy proceeded to discuss the condition of the churches in the district. Rev. Dr. Mombert was congratulated for the excellent church work he had performed in Lafayette, where he established St. Peter's mission, and in connection therewith the Christ Church Guild. The church was handsomely decorated with flowers by the ladies of the parish. After the business meeting an address was delivered by Professor Seymour on the necessity of spiritual progress.

THE PRIESTHOOD.

ANNUAL ORDINATIONS AT WOODSTOCK COLLEGE—CONFERRING OF MINOR ORDERS.

[From the Baltimore Gazette, April 5.]

Yesterday the annual ordinations began at the Jesuit College at Woodstock. Right Rev. James Kane, Bishop of Wheeling, W. Va., officiated, owing to the ill health of Archbishop Bayley. Fourteen theological students received the order of subdeacon and forty of the philosophy class received minor orders. The class is the largest ever ordained at the college since its opening, nine years ago. They represented the three provinces of the United States, Maryland, Missouri and New York, and Europe, Naples and Turin, and their nationalities were:—United States, 7; Ireland, 1; Spain, 2 and Italy, 4. Their names are as follows:—Bartholomew Calzia, Orneedia, Italy; Thomas Iptas, Biscay, Spain; Francis E. Biggs, Cincinnati; James A. McHugh, Philadelphia; Felix Cristobal, Burgos, Spain; Nicholas Russo, Ascoli, Italy; Edward V. Boursaud, Brooklyn, N. Y., a native of Baltimore; William Doherty, New York; Joseph de Jerge, Buffalo; Francis Smith, New York; John W. Rowe, Washington; Michael Kennecy, Limerick, Ireland; Antonio M. Mandalari, Reggio, Italy, and Joseph Sasia, Vanessa, Italy. To-day they will receive the order of deacon and to-morrow they will be elevated to the priesthood.

POPE PIUS IX.

LECTURE BY JOHN R. G. HASSARD BEFORE THE XAVIER UNION.

The rooms of the Xavier Union, at No. 20 West Twenty-seventh street, were well filled last night with the members of the Union and their friends, the occasion being a lecture on Pope Pius IX. by Mr. John R. G. Hassard. The opportuneness of the subject added interest to the lecture. Mr. Hassard very ably set forth the Pope's earnest efforts in the cause of true liberty and related many anecdotes of his private life compiled from the Vatican archives.

The lecturer declared that Pope Pius IX. not only surpassed all his predecessors in the length of his reign but he was illustrious above all other Popes of modern times in the importance of his influence. The contrary movements had been in progress since he came to the throne—one a revolt against the divine authority, the other a consolidation of the authority of the Church over the minds of the faithful. One embraced the Holy Father's heroic life of constancy and suffering, the other his life of triumphant action.

THE REVOLUTION OF 1848.

The lecture was mainly devoted with the first branch of the subject, and might be called the story of the Pope and the revolution. After an elaborate review of the history and tendencies of the secret societies of Europe, and a survey of the political condition of Europe on the eve of the revolutions of 1848, the lecturer went on to show that the object of the Carbonari, the Society of Young Italy and similar organizations was to destroy all papal authority and as existing political institutions and to establish everywhere a pagan democracy. He described the enthusiasm aroused all over the world by the first liberal measures of Pius IX., in Italy and the devices of the Mazzimians to turn this popular feeling against the Pope's government. They had succeeded in driving the Pope to flight and establishing the Roman Republic, but that was speedily overthrown by the French troops. The secret societies next negotiated with Victor Emmanuel, and, in return for his attacks upon the Church, confiscation of Church property, suppression of religious orders and secularization of education, agreed to help him to the crown of Italy. Thus a part of the "pagan conspiracy" was carried out. Having overthrown the priests, he continued, the conspirators next exposed and put down their plots against the kings, so that Victor Emanuel does not know which to dread the more to-day—the adversaries or the supporters of his government. On the other hand, although the Pope had lost his temporal power, he had accomplished a great work on the spiritual side of the Church by exposing the fallacies and illusions of the time, declaring the truths upon which Christian society is based, abolishing all differences of party within the Church, and bringing the episcopate to an absolute unanimity. Driven from his capital and despoiled of his goods, he was yet victor in his syllabus.

DIRT SCOWS ADRIFT.

A FLEET OF THE STREET CLEANING BUREAU'S BOATS SCATTERED BY A GALE—ALMOST A SERIOUS DISASTER.

Information was yesterday morning brought to Captain Gunner, of the Street Cleaning Bureau, that a serious accident had occurred in the lower bay to some of the scows employed to remove garbage. It seems that when off Coney Island the wind blew a gale, the sea rose, and the seven inch hawser which formed the tow line parted. At the same moment the scows rolling about in the heavy seas dashed against each other and some of their timbers smashed. Soon, however, they parted and drifted out to sea, carrying with them a number of Italian laborers. These at once became panic stricken, and in a frenzy of excitement rushed about the lumbering craft and seemed half disposed to leap into the sea. Some of them, perched upon the masses of dirt made signals of distress and crouched together, fearful every moment of being hurled into the water. At length some of the timbers on one of the scows gave way, and, a heavy sea striking it at the same moment, half overturned it. Some of the men were washed overboard, the rest clung tenaciously to the stout projecting timbers and rendered what assistance men in their terrified condition were able to give. The tug which had the scows in tow meantime raised her signals, and kept beating about, shrieking with her steam whistle for assistance. A number of tugs in the lower bay at this put out to sea, took in tow three of the scattered dirt boats and rescued the men who had been struggling in the water. The others were washed by the waves upon the Long Island and Jersey shores. The disaster, it is claimed, goes to show that the dumping of the street refuse outside of Sandy Hook is not as practicable as some supposed.

THE HEAD DUMPER'S REPORT.

Mr. David Stevens, the superintendent of dumps, yesterday made the following report of the matter to Captain Gunner:—

"I left with the tugboat M. M. Caleb, at the foot of East Seventeenth street, at half-past seven o'clock A. M. Picked up tow of five scows on East River—the two last two at Stanton street at five minutes past nine o'clock A. M to go to sea. The numbers of the scows were 5, 7, 30, 21, 15, and we reached Fort Hamilton at fifteen minutes past eleven o'clock A. M. I placed the hawser between each scow, and had reached the point directly opposite Coney Island, when all at once the wind blew heavy and the sea was very rough. I told the captain that it was best to make for Coney Island Bay, which he did, and just as we were turning in the bay the hawser broke, and before we could get the scows picked up they were outside of buoy No. 16. We started to go back, and for fifty minutes made no headway. Suddenly the centre timber of one of the scows broke off, leaving three adrift. At the same time the hawser connecting the three scows parted, and they drifted rapidly out to sea, with the men on board, for about three or four miles. We kept signals of distress and blew the whistles for relief, and the tugs Crofort, William Burris and Gratitude came to our rescue. The tug Crofort was the first on hand. She got sixteen men off the scow which had broken adrift, and the tug William Burris—made fast to the scow and brought it to Laight street with the men on her. The tug Gratitude made fast to a scow and took it to Jersey City. This scow was about half filled with water, and I took two men and a pump to put on her, but the captain would not let them come aboard, saying that he would take charge himself until the charges were paid. I had two of the largest scows and twenty-five men with the tug M. M. Caleb, and took them to Coney Island dock and made them fast with two hawsers each, one on the end, the other on the side of the dock. I had fifty-five men on the scows. I brought twenty-five to the Battery and put them off there, arriving at about five o'clock P. M. and leaving the tug M. M. Caleb to get water and coal.

DUMPING IN THE SOUND.

At the Pilot Commissioners' meeting yesterday complaint was made that on Monday evening, between five and six o'clock, the tugboat Robert Robertson dumped four scow loads of refuse in the Sound, beginning at Whitestone, L. I., and ending at Throgg's Neck. In corroboration of this complaint a letter was received from a passenger on the passing steamboat. The captain of the tug, however, denies the charge. The Police Commissioners have notified the Board of Pilots that, on evidence furnished by them, persons so detected will be prosecuted.

THE MAYOR AND STREET CLEANING.

Mayor Ely has not yet received any formal charges against the Police Commissioners. He acknowledges that he is ready and willing to take into consideration any specific statements that may be made to him relative to a dereliction of duty on the part of the Police Commissioners. He has not had an interview with a single delegation relative to the subject, but yesterday announced that he would make an engagement at any time with citizens desirous of making their grievances known to him in the matter. Mr. George Fox, one of the Fifteenth Ward Association, in his interview with Chief Clerk Hardy, stated that he was prepared to prove several allegations as to incompetency of the Police Commissioners in cleaning the streets. Mr. Fox is Chief Clerk to the Mayor. He conveyed the substance of the conversation thus held to his chief, and Mr. Ely directed him to notify Mr. Fox and associates that it would be necessary for them to put their charges in writing. This was the condition of affairs yesterday as far as Mayor Ely is concerned.

THE COMMISSIONERS FRIGHTENED.

According to instructions given by General Smith and Commissioner Erhardt the captains of the different precincts made a personal inspection of the street cleaning gangs employed in removing the city ashes, and reported such men as seemed inefficient, careless or unable to work. The report was handed to Commissioners Wheeler and Nichols yesterday morning and forty laborers were named as unfit for duty. A complete change in the department is momentarily expected, and the Commissioners claim that they will spare no pains to make it as efficient as possible.

THE SCANLON MYSTERY.

The post-mortem examination of the body of Cornelius Scanlon, whom Officer Hatten on Monday morning found outside of No. 41 Mulberry street, suffering from injuries of which he died the same day at the Chambers Street Hospital, was made yesterday by Deputy Coroner Miller. Fracture of the rear part of the skull was the cause of death; but how this was sustained did not appear.

The Coroner's position in this affair is somewhat peculiar. When first reported the case was Coroner Flanagan's; but Coroner Woltman took charge of it, because the former had to go out of town. Woltman went down to see the man, but he was dead. Yesterday Coroner Woltman went to the Fourteenth precinct station house and looked over the blotter. He found that Philip Francianci, Felix Serverani, Angelo Jerrevela, Elizabeth Scanlon and Catharine Fox had been arrested for feloniously assaulting Cornelius Scanlon. After the man's death the charge was changed to homicide. Now comes the queer part of the affair. The Coroner in the Tombs, and will be examined by Judge Kilbreth to-day. Coroner Woltman yesterday said that he sent for Officer Hatton and questioned him in relation to the matter. The policeman said he had made the charges against the prisoners, nor has anybody else, so far as the Coroner knows. In fact, the matter, according to Coroner Woltman, is in this shape:—A man has died from having had his skull fractured; but there is no evidence, either in the form of complaint, affidavit or verbal allegation, before the Coroner, charging any one with having been in any way implicated or concerned in the infliction of the injuries. To-day the examination of the prisoners may bring the matter into shape.

A LAWYER IN TROUBLE.

Joseph P. Joachimsen, attorney-at-law, of No. 176 Broadway, was brought to the Tombs Police Court yesterday, charged by a former client named Michael Gross with obtaining money from him by trick and device. The amount alleged to have been thus obtained is $75. According to the complainant's affidavit it appears that about a year ago Gross and three other persons were arrested in Elizabeth, N. J., charged with the larceny of a wagon. Frank A. Kuntz became Gross' bondsman pending the trial, and Gross, to secure him, placed $1,200 in his hands. Joachimsen was retained to defend Gross and succeeded in virtually acquitting him, he being fined only $5. Gross subsequently refused to let Kuntz for the $1,200, but Kuntz delayed payment by various excuses, finally paying him only about $400. To obtain the balance Gross brought an action and placed the matter in Joachimsen's hands. On October 19, last year, Joachimsen informed his client that he had commenced proceedings for the recovery of the money in the Supreme Court at Newark. The case coming to trial Gross became anxious, but was repeatedly assured by his lawyer that it was all right and had been delayed for various reasons. A number of telegrams were produced showing such assurances. Becoming tired of waiting Gross went to Mr. Hunt, another lawyer, who soon learned that proceedings had never been instituted as alleged. Prior to this Joachimsen had settled for and obtained from Gross the sum of $75. The prisoner pleaded not guilty and was held in $1,500 bail, which was promptly furnished.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL WAR.

The litigation going on for some time between Messrs. Crawford & Dempsey and Mrs. Olivia DeCamp in relation to the possession of St. Mark's Hotel, on Staten Island, came up before Justice Corbett, in Richmond county, yesterday, in a new phase. Already Judge Gilbert, of Kings county, had decided that Crawford & Dempsey had been unlawfully dispossessed and had ordered their restoration to possession by the Sheriff of Richmond county, but had, on he application of Mrs. De Camp's counsel, granted a stay of the execution of the writ for three days. While this stay was pending a new proceeding was commenced on the 5th inst. before Justice Corbitt to again dispossess Crawford & Dempsey. On the 7th inst. Judge Gilbert revoked his order staying proceedings, required Mrs. DeCamp to file a bond in $4,500 on appeal, and ordered the Sheriff to proceed forthwith to put Crawford & Dempsey in possession. On Saturday last they were put in possession by the Sheriff, but ten minutes thereafter Constable Cronin entered and put them out on a warrant issued by Justice Corbett. This warrant was against Mrs. DeCamp, and was obtained at the suit of Mr. Talman, the owner of the premises, on the ground that Mrs. DeCamp was in default in a balance of rent to the extent of $2,500. This warrant being against Mrs. De Camp and not against Crawford & Dempsey, who were dispossessed under it, it was stated by counsel, at the hearing before Justice Corbitt, yesterday, that the proceedings by which his clients were thrown out after but ten minutes' possession were illegal and that suit would be commenced against both the owner and the constable for having taken forcible possession. On the call of the case before the Justice Mr. H. F. Averill submitted a counter affidavit on behalf of his clients, Crawford & Dempsey, in which all the allegations of the plaintiff, Mrs. De Camp, are denied. The statute under which these proceedings to dispossess were instituted provides for the use of the words "hold over," but the affidavit used in this case had the words "held over." This, it was claimed by Mr. Averill, was insufficient to give the Justice jurisdiction, but the Justice persisted in holding fast to his jurisdiction and the plaintiff not being prepared to proceed with the trial it was adjourned to the 20th inst.

WILLIAM M. TWEED.

Nothing new was developed in the Tweed matter yesterday. Mr. Townsend, the prisoner's counsel, did not come down town until late in the afternoon, and then seemed to be very much out of temper at the turn things have taken for his client. Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, representative of the Attorney General, declares that no move has been made by the other side, so far as he knows, which will in any way affect the position of the "Boss," and from all that can be gleaned from parties most interested in the matter it appears that the proposition drawn up by Mr. Townsend for the release of Mr. Tweed has been shelved. It has become evident to the "Boss" and his friends now that he must make an unconditional surrender of his property, and make a clean breast of his dealings with judges and legislators, or else lie in jail for the remainder of his life. Mr. Tweed's intimate friends say he is willing to make any sacrifice to procure his freedom, and the only reason why he does not now comply with the requirements of the Attorney General is that many of the vouchers demanded are not now in his possession, and he is only waiting until they are recovered to tell all he knows, and emerge from "Castle Ludlow."

NORTH SIDE IMPROVEMENTS.

THE AMOUNT ALLOWED FOR SURVEYORS' FEES—HOW TO ECONOMIZE—AN ALDERMAN FOR THE TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH WARDS WANTED.

A meeting of the North Side Association was held yesterday afternoon at Morrisania, at which several interesting reports were read from the various committees. That of the Tax and Assessment Committee was valuable, as it explained how thousands of dollars could be saved by the city. The report contains tables which show the amounts allowed for surveyors' fees in street openings under the old system, and what the cost of the same work would be under the system established by the Department of Parks. In nineteen cases where the work was done by the county was $375,743 91 the estimated cost under the Park Department system was $176,560 02.

The report states that the committee brought this matter to the attention of Messrs. Butzel, Blumenthal and Lewis, commissioners for opening twelve new streets in the Twenty-third ward, and that these gentlemen paid no attention to the communication and appointed their own surveyor. After the sending in of the report a gentleman stated that the surveyor appointed by the commission was the brother-in-law of the Judge who made the commission.

ASKING FOR AN INVESTIGATION.

The Executive Committee reported that an act had been drafted and forwarded to the Legislature authorizing the election of an Alderman from the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards. The reasons why the passage of such an act was desirable were set forth in a letter forwarded to Hon. William B. Woodin, chairman of the Committee on Cities. The letter also stated that the same considerations influence the petitioners; that it is essential to the well being of 45,000 citizens, occupying land equal in extent to three-quarters of Manhattan Island, to have some man among them to look after their interests in the city government; that to be represented intelligently and honestly it is proper that the representative should be personally responsible to his constituents; that he should be familiar with the peculiar needs of the section comprised in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards. The committee also reported that an act has been forwarded to Albany authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works to expend not more than $300,000 in laying pipes and doing such other things as may be necessary for the distribution of Croton water for the extinguishment of fires and other uses in the annexed district.

It was suggested in the report of the Committee on Harlem River that the construction of a bridge over the Harlem at Madison and Madison avenue be asked for immediately, as the assessment for the same has already been paid to the city.

ANTI-RAPID TRANSIT.

A large number of property owners and taxpayers have sent a protest to Albany against the building of a steam railroad on any of the streets within the district bounded by Broadway and South street and south of Fulton street. In it they say:—

Within this section the principal financial and commercial business of the city is conducted, especially in cotton, coffee, tea, sugar, &c., for the sale of which articles it is absolutely necessary to have unobstructed

THE COURTS.

A Penitent Milkman Imploring the Milk of Judicial Kindness.

A COCKNEY TAR OUT OF HIS DEPTH.

Military Obligations of Disbanded Militia Companies.

WILL OF THE CENTENARIAN LAHRBUSH

The unexpectedly severe penalties imposed upon milkmen acknowledging the soft impeachment of watering their milk do not seem to be relished by all of the derelict lacteal vendors. Moses B. Polnasky, who pleaded guilty to the indictment of selling watered milk, and was sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to pay a fine of $200, and also to thirty days' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, was yesterday brought before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on writs of habeas corpus and certiorari, sued out with a view to effect his discharge from the Penitentiary. Mr. Hugh Coleman, counsel for Polnsky, made quite an elaborate argument in the case. He insisted that the penalty imposed by the Court was clearly in violation of the Laws of 1862, chapter 467, as amended, Laws of 1864, chapter 544, and all the acts amending the same; that the only penalty which the Court could have imposed was a fine of $50, and if the fine was not paid then imprisonment in the Penitentiary for thirty days; that the law in the case simply provides that any person or persons who shall knowingly sell or exchange, or expose for sale or exchange any impure, adulterated or unwholesome milk shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than $50 for each and every offence, and if the fine is not paid shall be imprisoned for not less than thirty days in the Penitentiary or County Jail, or until said fine shall be paid; that no power exists in the Court to impose both punishments; that it must exhaust one penalty in the case alluded to before it can resort to the other; that a statute points out the terms of the penalty and it must be strictly pursued, and that wherever a statute creates an offence and expressly provides a punishment the statutory provisions must be followed out strictly and expressly. He then went on to say that in two cases which he had before Justice Davis in this Court in 1873 the same identical question was argued, and Judge Davis decided that the Court of Special Sessions or any other Court had no power to inflict the punishment of fine and imprisonment at the same time that the first punishment would have to be inflicted, and if the prisoner refused to pay such fine then the duty of the Court was to impose the imprisonment. He then added that if the prisoner had been convicted of a former like offence yet that cannot militate against him in this question, as the statute does not make any provision applicable to the prisoner Polnsky. As to the Board of Health, he claimed that it has no power to pass any ordinance making a misdemeanor or creating an offence where the Legislature has already created an offence of a like nature, the Legislature being the higher power and the acts of the Board of Health being subordinate to the acts of the Legislature. Assistant District Attorney Tracey made an elaborate reply, combatting strenuously the various points raised by opposing counsel. He cited a statute making such violation of the Board of Health ordinances a misdemeanor, and therefore punishable by fine and imprisonment. Judge Donohue took the papers, stating that he would render his decision to-day.

HIS FIRST TRICK AT THE WHEEL.

A case of an amusing character, in the light of the contradictory nature of the evidence and the manner of testifying by the principal witness, came up for trial yesterday before Judge Sheridan, of the Marine Court. It was a seaman's case, the complainant being James E. Lowe, a sailor on board the American ship Southern Chief, and Captain Howard M. Higgin the defendant. The suit was brought to recover $1,000 for alleged assault and battery on the high seas. The defendant, as he appeared in court, was an object of some wonderment to the members of the Bar present and to the crowded room generally. He stood six feet five and a half inches in his stocking feet, and weighed 265 pounds avoirdupois, and withal as straight and erect as the pines in the forests of his native State, Maine. The plaintiff gave his testimony in the purest cockney and amused the Court immensely with his "cockney treatment of the Queen's English. He said he joined the ship at Liverpool on the 3d of March last.

"Please state," asked the counsel, "the circumstances of the assault."

"On the 7th, it being my watch," he replied, "I took my second 'trick' at the w'eel; they were then bout four days; the weather was 'azy and the wind hunsteady; the w'eel jerked about; Capt'n Higgin came haft and hasked me a-what I was a-doing with the ship; hin answered, 'Nothen, sir;' he told me to steer close to the wind; 'so the sails a-shaking, he suddenly takes a fold of my nose; then he let go, 'ave an 'it in the heye, and another in my ribs that knocked the wind a'most outer me; then the mate 'e comes hail, and the captain says to him if hever 'e touches after the w'eel again 'e'll take a club and club my 'ed hoff."

"What is the difficulty with your nose?" pursued the counsel.

"Ah, no difficulty," replied the witness, looking bewildered and greatly puzzled, and after drawing a long breath continuing, "no difficulty as hi knows of."

"After the captain pulled your nose?"

"Ah, hafter that hit was 'ard to tell hin order to be."

Four witnesses swore that they saw the plaintiff immediately after the alleged ill usage and that he presented a black eye and that he complained of sore ribs.

"What was the difficulty with the witness?" asked the counsel. "I didn't know of any difficulty he had with his nose," answered the witness; "the only difficulty he had was with the captain." For the defence the captain swore he never touched or laid a hand upon the complainant during the whole voyage. Four witnesses swore that they remembered the 7th of March as one; saw the plaintiff and didn't observe as much as a scratch upon and never heard him complain of his face or that he had been abused by the captain, and knew nothing about the difficulty about his nose. The jury were out but a short time and brought in a verdict for the defendant.

IMPORTANT TO MILITIAMEN.

There has already been published in the HERALD the fact of the disbanding of Company A, of the Seventy-first militia regiment, by its Colonel. An appeal to the Courts, since made in the case, promises to settle a question of no small importance to members of our militia regiments. Some of the members of the disbanded company claim that through its disbandment they are no longer members of the regiment. It will be understood that the reason of the disbanding of the company was the fact of the membership of the company having been reduced to below forty-six, the minimum number required to complete a company's organization. Upon the disbanding of the company the members were ordered assigned to other companies of the regiment. The determination now is to bring the matter to a legal test whether such disbanding of the company absolves its members from further military duty. Among those refusing to do duty in any other company was John Starch. This recusant member was accordingly fined for non-attention to his military duties, and in default of payment of such fine was lodged in Ludlow Street Jail. A writ of habeas corpus has been procured, and through proceedings under such writ it is proposed to determine the question. It is understood that Colonel John the colonel, having disbanded a company, has no longer any jurisdiction over the disbanded members, and consequently cannot compel them to do their duty. On the other hand, it is contended that by an act of the Legislature a colonel of a regiment has power to disband any company when below the minimum number and assign the members to other companies. The case was to have been argued yesterday before Judge Donohue, but owing to the engagement of counsel was postponed until to-morrow.

COUPON BONDS QUANDARY.

Ferdinand P. Dempfil is the owner of certain first mortgage bonds, with coupons attached, of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company. In an affidavit submitted yesterday to Judge Donohue he states that Mr. Henry G. Marquand, Vice President of the Union Trust Company, told him that he understood that there was now on deposit in the Union Trust Company some $12,000, the proceeds of the sale of some of the mortgaged lands of the railway upon which the bonds in question were issued; that he requested Mr. Marquand to ask Mr. Edward King, President of the Union Trust Company, if such money could be applied to the payment of the coupons, and that Mr. King told him that he did not see why this could not be done; but he preferred first to ask counsel about it. Mr. Dempfil states, further, that Mr. Thomas Allen, President of the railway company, told him that there had been a sale of some of the mortgaged lands, and that the proceeds of such sale had been placed in the hands of the trust company for the purpose of paying off the bonds and coupons, &c. King, however, makes affidavit that there is no money or other property of the railway company in the hands of the trust company, and that the latter is not interested in the railway company in any sum. As the matter appears a little complicated, and with a view to get at the truth, Judge Donohue yesterday granted an order to show cause why some officer of the Union Trust Company should not be examined as to the facts of the case. This order was made returnable to-morrow.

THE VETERAN LAHRBUSH'S WILL.

Frederick Lahrbush, the veteran who died a few days ago at the patriarchal age of 111 years, made a will on the 26th June, 1871, when he was, according to his own statement at the time, 105 years of ago. The will then made was yesterday admitted to probate by Surrogate Calvin. In it he bequeathed to Eliza McGovern, his aged and faithful housekeeper for many years, the sum of $500. The remainder of his accumulations he bequeaths to the rector, church warden and vestrymen of the Church of the Ascension for the use of the church. The executors are Mr. Edward J. Jaffray and Mr. James M. Browne. A codicil was added to the will in which the chivalric old soldier says:—"In addition to the $500 given in the body of the will to Eliza McGovern I, in consequence of many years of devotion and fidelity to me, give and bequeath to the said Eliza McGovern all my household furniture of every kind and description contained in my apartments No. 613 third avenue." The deceased leaves no next of kin of any degree.

SUMMARY OF LAW CASES.

Owen Fay was yesterday convicted on a charge of passing a ten dollar counterfeit note on the Lafayette National Bank of Indiana. He was brought before Commissioner Shields, and held in default of $500 bail.

Judge Donohue has set aside the sale of the property in Brooklyn included in the assets of the Mechanics and Tradesmen's Savings Institution, of which mention was made in yesterday's HERALD. The ground of the order was that the property was sold too low.

Before Judge Van Brunt, holding Supreme Court, Circuit, there was tried, yesterday, a suit brought by Moses J. Moody and James R. Calfair against Robert L. Pell to recover on a note for $10,000. The defence was no consideration, and this fact being substantiated to the satisfaction of the jury a verdict was given for the defendant.

A suit brought by J. Weyman Jones against George L. Kent and others for an accounting and to enforce an alleged verbal contract was tried before Judge Sanford, in the Superior Court, and submitted. The suit grew out of the sale of 2,000 shares of the St. Joseph Lead Company to Mr. Weyman Jones, in 1864, for $6,000 and half of any profits that might arise on the sale of the stock.

Among those arrested as disorderly persons in the recent nocturnal raid in the Eighth ward were Maria Smith and Sophia Jones, two colored women. They were each locked up in the Tombs, not being able to pay the $10 fine imposed. Having been locked up ten days, Judge Donohue, on learning the attention called to the case yesterday, and on representation of Colonel Spencer, their counsel, that they were respectable washerwomen, ordered their discharge.

Augustus Wall, a young lady, eighteen years of age, by through her guardian, Carl Wall, brought a suit against Moritz Schwab to recover damages for alleged seduction under promise of marriage. She charged that Schwab seduced her last July 4th, at 218 Eighth avenue, and that a child has since been born. She asserts further that at the time he promised to marry her within a reasonable time, which he now refuses to do, but which he will do for a sum of money in settlement. Chief Justice Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday appointed Carl Wall, her father, as her guardian ad litem.

In the case of the contested will case of the late Judge Connolly testimony was resumed yesterday before Surrogate Calvin. The case for the contestants having closed at the last meeting that of the proponents of the will was proceeded with. The testimony was directed mainly to the contradiction of the witnesses of the principal contestant, the daughter of the deceased. Several witnesses testified that they had known Mr. Connolly during his political career as a public man and as a friend socially, and that in every phase of life he never could be charged with having been of noticeable intemperate habits.

Henry Hoffman has brought a suit by his guardian, Mina Hoffman, against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, to recover $25,000 damages for injuries sustained. The complaint states that Hoffman, the infant, a lad about seven years of age, got on one of defendant's cars attached to the Yonkers train to ride from about Thirty-ninth street to Forty-first street, and while in the car was by direction the conductor carelessly pushed the plaintiff off the car. He fell and the rear wheels of the car passed over his leg, crushing and mutilating it to such an extent as to render amputation necessary. The defence is a general denial. The trial of the case was commenced yesterday before Judge Speir in the Superior Court. Messrs. Nelson Smith and Leavitt appear for the plaintiff and Mr. Frank Loomis for the defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Isaacs vs. McCunn; Better vs. Smith; Metropolitan Savings Bank vs. Quigley; Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Melhen (Nos. 1 and 2); Beil vs. Thomas; Hewlett vs. Bell; Davenport vs. Doushea; In the matter of Flynn; The Union Theological Seminary vs. Powers; Scharff vs. Murray; Matter of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin; Matter of Purchase; Matter of Wilmurray; Van Gaffe; Hunt vs. Meagher; Wylie vs. Stilwell; Schoendelmeier vs. Arnheim; Baldwin vs. Davis; In the matter of Willard; Cohen vs. David; Beekman vs. Dunscomb.—Granted.

Hewitt vs. Ping; Arnold vs. Serrell; Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. Bornet.—Motions granted.

Mott vs. Mott; Listman vs. Blant.—Motions denied.

Saymisch vs. Saymisch.—Motion denied, with leave to renew.

Jacobs vs. Miller.—Motion denied. See memorandum.

Eliot vs. King.—Motion denied. I do not think the order should be made until pending appeals be disposed of.

Hart vs. Meyers; Michel vs. Schecy.—I desire to see counsel.

Meizer vs. Merzer.—Reference ordered.

James vs. Bowers.—Examination must proceed.

Stone vs. Torrey.—Let the party be examined.

By Judge Lawrence.

Murray Hill Bank vs. Smith.—The affidavit was not sufficient to warrant the granting of the order. The statement of the cause of action does not appear to be properly stated. But even it it be conceded that the cause of action is sufficiently stated the proof of the existence of the cause of action is wholly defective and within this State, and as to the non-residence of the defendant is entirely defective. The motion is, therefore, granted. (Bixby vs. Smith, 3 Hun, 60.)

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Mosback vs. Amend and another.—Reference ordered.

Carr vs. Hall and others.—Motion granted.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sinnott.

McKettrick vs. Kelly; Schlesinger vs. Coriester; Nichols vs. Taylor; Barras vs. Ryan; Carpenter vs. Lesser; Frederick vs. Brandis.—Motions granted.

Sherman vs. Butler; Andrews vs. Potts.—Motions to dismiss complaints granted, with $10 costs.

Bohlen vs. Bachman (two cases).—Proceedings dismissed, with $10 costs.

Seamanah vs. Fisher.—Justification dismissed.

Kaufman vs. Michel.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, with costs.

Mayer vs. Eckley.—Attachment ordered.

Hart vs. Stark.—Motion denied.

Stebbins vs. Van Ranst.—Bond approved.

Brewster vs. Gillette.—Orders vacating judgments.

Lanten vs. Meyer.—Order to mark judgment secured on appeal.

Truax vs. Reiley.—Order of arrest vacated and action discontinued.

Foster vs. Tenant; Armstead vs. Kaun; Bates vs. Skaggs; Butler vs. Stafford; Harlow vs. O'Donnell; Lenahan vs. Oppenheimer; Baldwin vs. Johnson; Bloch vs. Hoffheimer; Downing vs. Keegan; Denny vs. Feeny; Harris vs. Rappeport; Lessner vs. Silverman; Simon vs. Redling.—Orders granted and entered.

Hawkins vs. Huerstel.—Motion to open default granted.

GENERAL SESSIONS—PART 1.

Before Recorder Hackett.

SOUR GRAPES.

A respectable looking gentleman, named Frederick Hennsler, residing at Mott Haven, was arraigned for trial yesterday under peculiar circumstances. Mr. Hennsler, who is well and favorably known in musical circles and Professor at the Blind Asylum, is the proprietor of a very picturesque garden, teeming, in the summer time, with beautiful flowers and prodigious bunches of delicious grapes. His numerous friends enjoy these sights as well as his hospitality, and his grapes are said to be as sweet and acceptable as the voice of a new tenor who learns more than the high C. But the grapes could not charm so as to captivate the boys on Sunday last without arresting the attention of envious passers by, whose mouths watered, so to speak, as the luscious fruit almost invited acquaintance. The result was that a large crop of grapes were on Monday last hadn bonehorned and gave the proprietor but little rest. His pedestrian exercises through his garden were frequent, and as he was known to be good natured the boys were bold and unscrupulous. Mr. Hennsler had another enemy in the plump little sparrows, which used to make havoc all round, and by way of combining sport with pleasure he procured a gun which once in a while he filled with grains of shot and perforated the winged invaders. But the boys were insatiable, and would have the grapes at all hazards, and, despite many warnings, continued their plundering career. It happened on the 24 of September last that Mr. Hennsler spied a youth named Louis Grener revelling in his garden, and, thinking to frighten him, picked up his gun, and after giving sufficient warning fired at the considerable distance away. One of the shot entered the boy's leg, but he was, nevertheless, able to get over the fence nine feet high and go about his business. The boy, however, made a complaint, and Mr. Hennsler was placed under arrest, and yesterday, as already intimated, was arraigned for trial. The complainant testified that he got over the fence, intending to appropriate the grapes, when he was remitted by Mr. Hennsler's marksmanship by the operation of his leg. In response to Mr William F. Kintzing, his counsel, the defendant stated that his place at Mott Haven was infested by thieves, and that the discovery of which had been developed by their depredations in broad daylight. He was over forty yards away when he fired the shot, and emphatically asserted that he did not intend to hit the boy, his object being simply to frighten him. Mr. Kintzing then examined a number of witnesses as to the good character of the accused, among them being Mr. Augustus Scheil and Mr. Waite, Superintendent of the Blind Asylum, who gave ample testimony of his peaceful disposition. The jury promptly acquitted Mr. Heunsler, who left the court with the hope that in future his grapes would be let alone.

A RECEIVER OVERHAULED.

Robert Jackson, of No. 231 Mott street, a brass moulder, was arraigned for trial by Assistant District Attorney Herring, charged with receiving stolen goods. On the 1st of April the premises of Jane McGuerin were broken into and robbed of a quantity of clothing. Detective Slevin, of the Fifteenth precinct, traced the stolen property to the prisoner, who was yesterday convicted. The Recorder sentenced him for the term of three years in the State Prison.

THE WRONG MAN.

Nicholas Miller charged one Gotlieb Steller, a milk pedler, with stealing $52 from his saloon on the 22d of March last. Miller swore that he counted his money and placed it on a shelf under a table, and that no other person but the prisoner was in the place from the counting to the missing of the money. In reply to his counsel, Mr. John O. Mott, the prisoner testified that he did not take the money, and witnesses were produced to prove an excellent character for the accused. Testimony was also adduced to show that the complainant had stated that he was not sure whether he had placed the money there or whether he had lost it. The jury acquitted the prisoner.

GENERAL SESSIONS—PART 2.

Before Judge Sutherland.

PATRICK MAHONEY'S FIGHT.

There was arraigned for trial yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Rollins a somewhat belligerent individual named Patrick Mahoney, who was charged with assaulting his sister-in-law, Bridget Donnelly. On the 16th of March the accused, who lives at No. 16 Washington street, in company with the complainant's husband, went out for the purpose of having, in company with others, disposed of two quarts of whiskey at fifty cents a quart the night before. When he returned he was naturally irritated, but his ire was considerably increased when he found the ladies disposing of what remained of the whiskey which had been carefully stowed away for future discussion. He commenced to abuse the complainant, and when the complainant, who was her sister, attempted to interfere in her behalf, he seized a small axe and inflicted two slight wounds. From the evidence in the case it would seem that it was a general melee in which the fair sex took a prominent part. Mahoney was found guilty of assault, and Judge Sutherland sent him to the Penitentiary for eight months.

PLEAS AND SENTENCES.

Wallace C. Ladue pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing $30 worth of clothing from Arthur Purt, of No. 411 Seventh avenue, and was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

Albert Albert, who gave his residence as the New England Hotel, pleaded guilty to forgery in the third degree, having on the 17th of March last presented to Thomas O. Young, of No. 113 East Eighty-second street, a forged document, on the strength of which he obtained $15 commission. He was sent to the State Prison for one year and six months.

Three youths, named James Dunlap, Henry Zingler and John Harvey, carried off two coats from in front of the store of Jackson M. Wawger, No. 36 Fourth avenue, on the 4th inst. They pleaded guilty and were sent to the State Prison each for the term of one year.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Donohue.—Nos. 63, 87, 132, 133, 134, 161, 168, 176, 177, 182, 201, 210, 243, 244, 253, 254, 260, 264, 266.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Judge Van Vorst.—Nos. 290, 237, 194, 215, 190, 735, 736, 737, 738, 240, 241, 254, 258, 259, 260, 261, 267, 268, 186, 275, 174, 278, 280, 49, 225, 285, 286.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1—Held by Judge Lawrence.—Nos. 3909, 3133, 1883, 2205, 3127, 2895, 3103, 3153, 3155, 3157, 3173, 2985, 4673½, 777, 3175, 2719, 3835, 3277, 4723, 99, 3283, 3285, 3287, 3289. Part 2—Held by Judge Barrett.—Case on, Hewlett vs. Wood, Jay and others, demur. Part 3—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 1618, 2089, 2096, 1247, 1927, 825, 1611, 923½, 328, 1599, 2237, 803½, 4783, 3161, 1558½, 1155, 2775, 4351, 4363, 2715.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until the first Monday of May.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Freedman.—Nos. 572, 575, 743, 1104, 1138, 633, 591, 784, 776, 777, 1009, 1034, 256, 1214, 920, 313, 881, 122, 340, 341, 581, 766, 916, 742, 414, 847, 570½, 654, 643, 819, 820, 620½, 836, 907, 536, 559, 540, 541, 599, 605, 1003, 635, 644, 474½, 189, 511, 597, 788, 311, 857, 637, 699, 811, 825, 831, 845, 719, 930, 799, 388, 1048, 1050, 1053, 1054, 1040, 1042, 1063, 1065, 1066, 1069, 1072, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1079.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Sanford.—Nos 13, 40, 51, 14, 23, 24, 44, 49. Demurrer—Nos. 71, 1, 3, 6.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Chief Justice C. P. Daly.—Nos. 10, 21, 18, 24, 11. Demurrer.—No. 8.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Van Hoesen.—Nos. 1208, 240, 1170, 1475, 1161, 1139, 695, 1568, 1217, 846, 1518, 1519, 705, 661, 27, 1186, 1592, 698, 1148, 571, 1254, 627, 998, 506, 673, 1504, 629, 512, 1163, 1047, 820, 1198, 702, 1142, 1107, 1008, 362, 76, 1219. Part 2—Held by Judge Larremore.—Nos. 497, 978, 907, 604, 314, 1097, 1215, 1050, 735, 736, 737, 738, 496, 1123, 740, 1067, 352, 1345, 1313, 1129, 860, 1068, 175, 587, 1040, 1769. Part 3—Held by Judge J. F. Daly.—Nos. 277, 1760, 1272, 1245, 1040, 1258, 1053, 1054, 1247, 1860, 1735, 1264, 1266, 1268.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Alker.—Nos. 2969, 6096, 8166, 5112, 4988, 6042, 7809, 6119, 6700, 7760, 8108, 5246, 8239, 8082, 8083. Part 2—Held by Judge Sheridan.—Nos. 9119, 8117, 7035, 8215, 8221, 4356, 5358, 8253, 8273, 8296, 6485, 8186, 8454, 8440, 8099. Part 3—Held by Judge Shea.—Nos. 5552, 8663, 8855, 7669, 8504, 2719, 8086, 7097, 8988, 5789, 8122, 3926, 8468, 4531, 8242.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part 1—Held by Recorder Hackett.—The People vs. William Horn, robbery; Same vs. Thomas Baker, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Michael Murray, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. George Schuse, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Daniel Reid, burglary; Same vs. George Vanleun and William Sheppard, grand larceny; Same vs. Thomas Burns, burglary; Same vs. James McCarthy, petit larceny; Same vs. William Smith, petit larceny; Same vs. Catherine Geer, abduction; Same vs. John Tremble, assault and battery; Same vs. Stephen Fields and Loring M. Black, swindling; Same vs. Clarke Jackson, disorderly house. Part 2—Held by Judge Sutherland.—The People vs. Frank Donohue, robbery; Same vs. Christopher Hanan, burglary; Same vs. Alexander Pioret, Joseph Coyen, Albert Miller and William Woodward, burglary; Same vs. Charles Sheldon, burglary; Same vs. Joseph Smith and Thomas Clark, burglary; Same vs. Peter Wright, burglary; Same vs. George Griffith, Thomas Hendelang and Andy Drumm, burglary; Same vs. Michael Murphy, grand larceny; Same vs. John Kiernan, grand larceny; Same vs. John Ryan, grand larceny; Same vs. John Watson, grand larceny; Same vs. Richard Walcott, petit larceny; Same vs. Mary Leonard, petit larceny; Same vs. Catherine Sullivan, gambling.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 10, 1877.

In the Court of Appeals the following motions were heard:—

Mary A. Schenck, respondent, vs. the Mayor, &c., appellant.—Motion to put cause on calendar granted and set down for 18th of April. Samuel Hand for motion; Mr. Bell opposed.

No. 220. Peter Sharp, Fulver, respondent, vs. Abram Martin, appellant.—Motion to open default granted and case submitted. C. L. Beal for motion; Mr. Newkirk opposed.

No. 281. Emogene F. Hibbard, respondent, vs. Charles P. Haughran and others, appellants.—Motion to postpone case ordered for 23d of April, 1877, on payment of costs. Samuel Hand for motion; J. S. Brock opposed.

The following appeals from orders were heard:—

No. 452. In the matter of St. Joseph's Asylum, to vacate assessment.—Argued by Charles E. Miller for appellant and A. Hall for respondent.

No. 457. Samuel Rosenback, respondent, vs. The Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank, appellant.—Argued by John E. Parsons for appellant, and Osborne S. Right for respondent.

No. 439. The Meriden Malleable Iron Company, appellant, vs. Charles J. Bandman, respondent.—Argued by L. Laflin Kellogg for appellant, and J. H. McCarty, Jr., for respondent. Submitted on briefs.

No. 450. Darwin Putnam, appellant, vs. John G. Terry, respondent.—Argued by S. M. Knowles for appellant, and H. T. Utley for respondent.—Appeal dismissed with costs.

No. 456. Stephen Sweet, appellant, vs. Hiram U. Tinsler, respondent.—Argued by William Barnes for appellant, and Irving Browne for respondent.

No. 197. George Cohen, respondent, vs. John R. Platt and another, appellants.—Argument resumed and concluded.

No. 238. Alfred Dewitt and others, appellants, vs. S. Clinton Hastings, respondent.—Argued by John E. Parsons for appellants and Samuel Hand for respondent.

DECISIONS HANDED DOWN.

Porter vs. Waring; Porter vs. Porter; Gautry vs. Clark; Kellam vs. McKensrity; Chapman vs. Porter; Rockwell vs. Mctovern; Rockwell vs. Gimnely; Kline vs. The Queen's Insurance Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Franklin vs. The People; Barnescertta and another vs. The People.—Judgment affirmed.

Marcus vs. Brooklyn Eastern Transportation Company vs. Hoyt; Dilleber vs. The Home Life Insurance Company; Hennessey vs. Wheeler.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event; costs.

In the matter of Walter Brady, an impressed debtor.—Order affirmed.

The People ex rel. Wasson, executor, &c., vs. Schuz, ex. auditor.—Orders reversed with costs.

The Real Estate Trust Company vs. Keech.—Judgment modified by inserting a provision declaring that the defendant was not liable for any deficiency, and as so modified judgment affirmed without costs to either party.—Judgment accordingly.

Vrooman vs. Turner.—Judgment against applicant for deficiency reversed with costs.

Shaw vs. The Republic Life Insurance Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, after deducting $60 08 from the verdict of February 9, 1875.

Levy vs. Butterfield.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Anderson vs. Acheson et al.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

Cohen vs. The Continental Life Insurance Company.—Order granting a new trial reversed and judgment on report of referee affirmed, with costs.

Hallock vs. Fominy et al.—Order granting new trial reversed and judgment of nonsuit affirmed, with costs.

DAY CALENDAR.

The following is the day calendar for Wednesday, April 11:—Nos. 263, 284, 286, 289, 290, 55, 240 and 143.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1877.

No. 211. First National Bank of Washington vs. Whitman—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—This was an action to recover upon a draft of the Treasurer of the United States drawn in favor of the intestate of the defendant in error, who sues as administrator. The claim was that the bank had paid it to parties not authorized to receive it. The judgment was for the administrator, and it is here maintained that the bank was not responsible, as it was acting as the mere agent of the United States; that the Treasurer was bound to know the signature of his payee, which was entirely unknown to the bank. It is also said that the suit could not have been maintained by the original plaintiff and cannot be by the administrator. Riddle & Miller for plaintiff in error and Shellabarger & Wilson for defendant.

RUMSELLERS, BEWARE!

A LEGAL DOMBSHELL AMONG THE LIQUOR DEALERS—LICENSES OF NO VALUE—NEW LEGISLATION NEEDED—A TEMPERANCE CHUSADE PROMISED.

A case of general interest was determined yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, Judge Sutherland presiding. The recent decision rendered by the Court of Appeals as to the power of the Board of Excise Commissioners to issue certain licenses has naturally raised a commotion, and will doubtless result in the adoption of some measure by the Legislature that will meet the pending difficulty. It would appear that some years ago Mr. W. H. Mundy, a lawyer, insisted that the Board of Excise had not the power to grant licenses to saloon keepers to sell intoxicating liquors other than ale and beer to be drunk on the premises. Legal points were prepared on the subject, and, for the purpose of testing the matter, an application was made to Judge Wandell at the Tombs for the arrest of the Commissioners of Excise. No immediate action was taken, and later Mr. Mundy made a similar application before Judge Morgan, the complaint being finally dismissed. With considerable persistency Mr. Mundy then appeared before Judge Wheeler at Fordham and lodged a complaint against James Gibney for selling liquor drunk on his premises by way of testing the question at issue. Gibney was held under bail to await trial. The legal points taken were finally sustained by the Court of Appeals. It was argued that as far back as the government of the New Netherlands in the seventeenth century an excise law was passed confining the sale of liquors to be drunk on the premises to innkeepers, and giving the privilege to sell small measure to be carried away to storekeepers. It was further claimed that this distinction had been maintained with the exception of one or two short intervals up to the year 1855. The law under which the defendant Gibney was indicted was passed in 1857. The old policy of the law was revived by this act, which continued in full force throughout the State until 1864. In that year the Legislature enacted what was known as the "Beer law," which gave boards of excise the power to license any person to sell beer to be drunk on their premises. In the year 1866 the Metropolitan Excise law was passed allowing licenses "to be granted to 'any persons of good moral character,'" but did not refer to drinking on the premises. It would seem that this law applied to the Metropolitan Police district except Westchester county. The law of 1857 being still in force throughout the balance of the State, in 1870 a new law was passed, which was almost identical with the Metropolitan Excise law, and embodied to a great extent the law of 1857, "such parts as were inconsistent" with the law of 1870. Here the difficulty commenced, and the question soon suggested itself as to what portions of the law of 1857 were inconsistent with the law of 1870. It was claimed by Mr. Mundy that the law of 1857 created two kinds of licenses—one an innkeeper's license, to sell liquor to be drunk on the premises; the other a storekeeper's license to sell, but not to be drunk on the premises. It was further claimed that the law of 1870 permitting licenses to "any persons of good moral character," being silent on the subject of drinking on the premises, did not grant the privilege. It was also urged that the law of 1857 forbade it, and that that law was re-enacted and made part of the law of 1870. The construction of this law as thus presented has been upheld by the Court of Appeals, and Mr. Mundy has therefore carried his point. The case taken to the General Sessions was a test one, and as already suggested, will doubtless call for prompt action at Albany.

When the case of Gibney was called a plea of guilty was entered, and Assistant District Attorney Rollins, who appeared on behalf of the prosecution, said that when he had called the attention of the Court to the case on the day preceding he supposed the defendant would proceed to trial; but he was now informed that by advice of counsel he would plead guilty to the offence charged. The defendant had a license from the Commissioners of Excise in accordance with the form which had been used by them for several years past, whereby he was permitted to sell liquor to be drunk on the premises. In view of the fact that the defendant pleaded guilty it was unnecessary to direct attention to the various points which the Court had recently received its interpretation by the Court of Appeals. The main provision set forth that whoever shall sell intoxicating liquors to be drunk on the premises and who has not obtained a license therefor as an inn, tavern or hotel keeper shall forfeit the sum of $50 for each offence. The defendant in this case frankly acknowledged that he had been in the habit of selling liquor as following he was under protection of the licence which he had obtained from the Commissioners of Excise. Of course he (Mr. Rollins) might fairly assume that, under the circumstances, the Court would not inflict a severe penalty.

A NOMINAL FINE.

Judge Sutherland, in passing sentence, said that the defendant had not been known to keep a low or an ill-ruled house. He had a license granted by the Excise Commissioners on the theory that they had a right to grant it. The defendant doubtless supposed that the license so granted authorized him to sell liquor to be drunk on the premises. There could not be, therefore, any criminal intent on his part. Nevertheless, as the result of the decision of the Court of Appeals, it would appear that the Excise Commissioners had no power to grant the license by which the law was violated. The result was that the defendant would have been convicted if he had gone to trial, the supposition being based on the fact that he would have admitted that he had sold liquor which was drunk on the premises. According to the law, however, it would be inferred that there was criminal intent from the interpretation put upon it by the Court of Appeals. In this instance there was nothing left for the Court to do but impose a nominal fine. As matters now stood he would advise the defendant to stop selling liquors, there being no other supposition to offer in view of the recent decision, for if he were brought up a second time, knowing the law, the presumption was that he would be punished. Under the circumstances the Court would impose the fine of $1.

STOP SELLING LIQUOR.

This was a very important question, and the Court did not desire to control the action of the defendant in the matter of an application of the Court of Appeals it was clear that those who had not the proper licences must stop selling liquor; and indeed, added Judge Sutherland, it would not be a terrible calamity if they did.

The defendant then paid the fine of $1 and was discharged.

WHAT THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY SAYS.

District Attorney Phelps stated yesterday that after the decision of the Court of Appeals, and upon complaint being made, he sent the case of Gibney before the Grand Jury, so that the matter might be disposed of in order that the computude with the law, as interpreted by the Court of Appeals, with which he fully agreed, was such that the several thousand liquor dealers in the city who had no hotel or tavern license could be proceeded against for violation of the law. Mr. Phelps further intimated that it was his province to act upon complaints as presented to him, and that in every instance it would be his duty to act with fearlessness and impartiality in the case of Gibney. The District Attorney thought that the matter would finally be remedied by proper legislation.

It was ascertained that the temperance people are about to take advantage of the decision of the Court of Appeals, and will organize a temperance crusade under the leadership of Oliver Cotter.

PROTEST OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

The Common Council has passed a resolution protesting against the proposed Albany legislation giving to the Police Board authority over the granting of liquor licenses. Councilman Scully has also a petition from liquor dealers of the Fourth Senatorial district.

BAD FOR BEER SELLERS.

The suit brought in the Kings Court Court by Mrs. Mary Ireland, before Judge Moore, against Louis Prosch, a lager beer dealer, to recover $1,000 damages for the loss of the services of her husband, under the Civil Damages act, was concluded yesterday. The plaintiff charged Prosch with selling intoxicating drink to her husband, and obtaining a verdict for the plaintiff, who is awarded $550 and costs. The case is remarkable as being the first of the kind ever tried in Brooklyn. Counsel for defendant gave notice of his intention to appeal from the decision.

LOCAL OPTION IN NEW JERSEY.

At the recent town election in Montclair, Essex county, N. J., a majority of the citizens voted against the licensing of any taverns. For this reason the Special Sessions Court of Newark yesterday refused to grant licenses to persons to sell liquor. Tippiers will, therefore, be compelled to dispense with their "consolation" or purchase it by the gallon.

A POLICEMAN PUNISHED.

Officer Michael Cleary, of the First police precinct, Brooklyn, who beat Mr. George Batty, of Lawrence street, about two weeks since, in such a terrible manner that his life was at one time despaired of, pleaded guilty before Justice Walsh, yesterday, to assault and battery. He was thereupon sentenced by His Honor to six months in the Kings County Penitentiary. It is expected that the Grand Jury will find an indictment against Cleary for assault, with intent to kill. This indictment will in nowise conflict. Should such, however, not be the case, and an indictment merely of assault and battery be found, the present sentence will stand as it is. Cleary will be confined in Raymond Street Jail to await the disposal of his case by the Grand Jury.

NEW YORK'S MORTALITY.

**A FAVORABLE SH

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLII.....NO. 101

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—THE PRINCESS ROYAL.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—RICHARD III.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
EAGLE THEATRE—CROWN OF THORNS.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—MISS MULTON.
BOWERY THEATRE—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
PARK THEATRE—OUR BOARDING HOUSE.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—MY AWFUL DAD.
OLYMPIC THEATRE—PANTOMIME.
GERMANIA THEATRE—COMEDY.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE DANICHEFFS.
STEINWAY HALL—OLE BULL.
HELLER'S THEATRE—PRESTIDIGITATION.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VARIETY.
NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.
TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
EGYPTIAN HALL—VARIETY.
NEW YORK AQUARIUM.
PARISIAN VARIETIES—VARIETY.
COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE—VARIETY.
THEATRE COMIQUE—VARIETY.
GILMORE'S GARDEN—MUSEUM AND CIRCUS.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1877.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

The Adams Express Company run a special newspaper train over the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, leaving Jersey City at a quarter past four A. M. daily and Sunday, carrying the regular edition of the HERALD as far West as Harrisburg and South to Washington, reaching Philadelphia at a quarter past six A. M. and Washington at one P. M.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be slightly warmer and partly cloudy or clear.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was more active and fairly steady, with the exception of Rock Island and the Northwest stocks. Gold was higher, the price rising from the opening figure of $105\frac{1}{8}$ to $105\frac{1}{2}$, with a subsequent decline of $\frac{1}{8}$. Government, railroad and State bonds were higher and firm. Money on call was very easy, at rates fluctuating from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent, the former being the closing quotation.

TWEED'S RELEASE upon a compromise seems to be improbable, and his only chance of obtaining his freedom is by a complete surrender.

A SUPERFLUOUS IMPORTATION—the infernal machine that arrived yesterday on the steamship Frisia. The city has quite enough crime of its own manufacture.

THE SUPREME COURT DECISION that the Centennial Board of Finance must refund to the United States Treasury the million and a half dollars loaned to the Exhibition has had the effect to decrease the dividends so much that stock bought for ten dollars is likely to pay but three.

OLE BULL is a name that has been familiar to the musical world for many years, and the account we print to-day of his career, as related in his own words, will be read with great interest. It is an example of what genius may accomplish when it is attended by energy and perseverance.

THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION has thus far not fulfilled the hopes of the country. Instead of restoring peace it seems to have added to the political excitement in that State, and our New Orleans despatches are not encouraging. The problem is difficult indeed to solve but if the commission is really the failure it is said to be then the sooner it is recalled the better.

THE EXCISE LAW.—The recent decision that a license to sell liquors permits none but hotel and inn keepers to sell them to be drunk on the premises has alarmed the retail dealers of the city, and yesterday a new excise bill was introduced into the Legislature which is meant to affirm the previous construction of the law. There are prospects of another temperance war in Albany.

THE AMERIQUE is once more afloat and has been towed safely to her dock in Brooklyn. This is a satisfactory conclusion of a protracted effort at getting her off the Seabright beach. It reflects credit on the salvage crews who rescued the ship; but no merit attaches to those responsible for running her ashore, although they also helped to save her. They must work long and faithfully and sail over many seas before the stain of that piece of negligence and stupidity can be washed from their reputations as seamen.

INDICT THEM BY ALL MEANS.—We believe that, sooner or later, and the sooner the better, the Grand Jury will be called on to deal with our wasteful, worthless and dishonest officials. No other course seems to be open to the people of New York in stopping the system of public plunder that is steadily draining the city of her resources, without a particle of benefit resulting from these misappropriations of the revenue. When a citizen takes an official oath to discharge an important public trust for a salary consideration and receives from the public treasury large sums of money to disburse for special purposes, he assumes a responsibility personally as well as officially. If he fails to perform his allotted duty and at the same time squanders the public moneys intrusted to him he becomes amenable to the law.

THE WEATHER.—The storm centre has now fairly left the Carolina coast, and the pressure is rising at all points east of the Mississippi River. Yesterday rain prevailed very generally from the South Atlantic States northwestward to the Lower Missouri Valley, the heaviest fall being at Norfolk, Va. The winds on the Middle and South Atlantic coasts are moderating, but continue brisk northward of Boston, and have been high on the Texas coast. The temperature is high throughout the States, even in the lake district where the pressure is highest. Clear or fair weather prevails over the lakes and Middle States, but rains have fallen in Nova Scotia, where the weather is yet unsettled. Another depression is approaching from the Pacific coast, where the barometer has been comparatively low, with brisk westerly winds. A storm will probably prevail on the British, French and Spanish coasts on next Saturday and Sunday, with heavy gales and rains. The Lower Mississippi and Cumberland have risen. All the other rivers are falling. The weather in New York to-day will be slightly warmer and partly cloudy or clear.

The Government Surveys.

Among the minor but by no means unimportant reforms in the work done by the government we hope to see the next Congress consolidate and put into some systematic order the various government surveys and explorations in the Western Territories.

There are now three principal surveying parties, which take the field every summer and spend the winter in Washington, employed in the double task of working out their field notes and lobbying in Congress for next year's appropriations. As the gentlemen employed in these scientific labors are, or at least ought to be, scientific men, it is certainly not fair that they should have to give any part of their time to the painful work of buttonholing Congressmen for the means to continue their explorations. It is an indignity that science should have to stand about in the lobby. The three principal surveys are those of Lieutenant Wheeler, called the "Geographical Survey of Territories West of the One Hundredth Meridian;" Dr. Hayden's "Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories," and Major Powell's "Geographical and Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region." King's important "Geological Exploration of the Fortieth Parallel" has been completed, we understand, and Mr. King is now seeing through the press the last volume and charts. There are besides these a Black Hills surveying party and, we believe, some others.

The three first named are the principal surveys now going on. Hayden and Powell are under the control of the Interior Department. Wheeler is sent out by the War Department. The last Congress gave $75,000 to the Hayden survey, $50,000 to the Powell survey, and $50,000, with transportation by the War Department, to Wheeler. We take it for granted that all three of these parties are headed by able men and do useful and important work. But we notice that a not unnatural rivalry between the three, each working independently of the others, leads to the multiplication of needlessly costly books, which are no doubt pleasing and seductive gifts to Congressmen when the appropriation bills are coming up for scrutiny, but which are certainly the cause of trouble and waste of time to men of science here and in Europe, to whom the results of these surveys are for the present of the greatest interest and importance. Why, for instance, should each of these expeditions publish an independent account of the natural history of its region, including descriptions of all the animals found, when, as is easily seen if one compares the different issues, they cover the same animals, with very few exceptions? It would surely be better to have one systematic account, easy of reference, and then note the exceptional animals, if any. No one can examine and compare the numerous and sometimes very costly publications made by these surveys without seeing that a great deal of public money is wasted on mere book-making work of a kind which can make only confusion and vexation for scientific men, and worse for a layman who seeks information. We venture to say that the numerous and bulky volumes, enough to form a library, which have been put forth by these different expeditions, if properly edited and condensed, as they would be if the expeditions were all controlled by one head, could be compressed into a tenth of the space they now occupy and be a hundred times more useful, besides costing very much less to the country.

Nor is this all. The work of these expeditions is conducted in so unsystematic a manner that, as the charts and other records show, one survey often in its work overlaps the other, and thus duplicates expense by needless resurveys; and not only this, but causes another waste in the duplication of printed volumes of often very costly charts. For instance, we notice that Wheeler's Survey, volume 3, publication of 1875, contains a map of the Twin Lakes which seems to us substantially the same as the map of the Twin Lakes at page 53 of Hayden's Report for 1873. We do not mean that Lieutenant Wheeler has taken a copy of Dr. Hayden's map, but that the two parties have evidently covered the same ground by their surveys. Again, the triangulation charts of Wheeler, 1875, and Hayden, 1873, to a considerable extent cover the same ground, and here must have been a serious waste of human effort, not to speak of money. We should think not less than fifty thousand dollars must have been flung away here. Again, King's and Powell's reports show duplications to the amount, we judge, of at least eight thousand square miles of country which King appears to have surveyed in 1875 and Powell in 1876. Mr. King's work has been going on for ten years and has produced results of undoubted scientific and public importance, and surely there was no need of Major Powell going over a part of King's ground.

The work of the United States Coast Survey has always been under a single head, and it is the admiration of scientific men all over Europe. If, however, there had been three or four or half a dozen coast surveying expeditions, each taking a part of our shores and working independently of the rest, our charts would be muddled, the work of the Coast Survey would have been the contempt of men of science and it would have cost probably ten times as much as it has. Why should not the same system be applied to terrestrial explorations and surveys as to marine? It can very easily be done. The whole of the surveys of the Western Territories ought to be put under a single competent head, who should lay out the work systematically, and who could then carry it on with economy and efficiency. At present much more money is wasted in printing than in the field work. The annual appropriations, the amounts of which we gave above, cover only the outdoor work; the printing is extra, and we believe if a committee of Congress would collect all that has been printed at the public expense in the last ten years by the three principal expeditions we have named, and carefully look up the duplications in charts and reports, it would almost be tempted to abolish the whole surveying business in pure disgust. We wonder that some of our scientific men have not called the attention of Congress to this matter before now; and as under President Hayes we are promised various reforms we suggest here an evil which needs attention.

Officials Speculating in Murder.

Lee's confession continues to create a feeling of intense uneasiness among those whom there is good reason to suspect were his confederates in crime. But, singularly enough, it is not to the Mormon leaders exclusively that we now look for attempts at concealing the facts, but to those who should be most active in making them public in the interests of justice. There is a strong suspicion that the confession of Lee, as officially communicated by the United States District Attorney, is a garbled statement made up for either one of two purposes—namely, a bookmaking speculation or the protection of rich and influential Mormons. We do not see how any other view can be taken of this matter, considering the evidence before us. If the officials involved feel aggrieved by this suspicion they have only themselves to thank for the position in which they are now placed. While Lee was in their hands at Beaver City they took extraordinary precautions against any outsiders reaching the prisoner and learning anything from him. They refused the HERALD representative access to Lee until a short time before his death and when it was too late to obtain a detailed verbal statement from the condemned man. From the beginning of the last trial, and when it became almost certain that Lee would be convicted, there was plainly to be perceived a desire on the part of the Mormon leaders to isolate and destroy him before he could give any statement damaging to their Church. They had used Lee and were ready to cast him into his grave as a sacrifice to an outraged public opinion, but chiefly to silence him forever. In this they were successful, thanks to the co-operation of the legal officials who saw in the situation an opportunity well worth improving. The developments of later evidence promise, however, to make everything clear and to brand the guilty with the full marks of their crime and bring them to speedy justice. It is plain that the officials "dickered" with Lee for his confession as the price of his life in order to use the first as a means of speculating on the fears of his confederates. According to the statement, under oath, of Gilman, one of Lee's keepers, which we print to-day, the representatives of justice held out delusive hopes of pardon to the prisoner; and these were extinguished only by the death volley of the executioners. The prospective profit was temptation enough for the officials to screen the leading Mormons by suppressing every damnatory statement of Lee regarding them. We have pursued the investigation of this shameful affair so closely that, as a correspondent writes us, the officials are beginning to "squirm," and we certainly will not abandon it until every fact is known. In another column to-day will also be found some very interesting details of the game of "hide and seek" sought to be played in screening Brigham Young, as well as a strong indictment of the officials who should, but, we fear, do not, represent the majesty of the law.

The Trouble in Europe.

Russia, it is reported, demands that Turkey shall decide by the 13th—in two days—what course she intends to take with regard to the suggestions of the protocol. These suggestions were that Turkey should reduce her armies and reform her government. Turkey, it was to be assumed, would take the suggestions in high dudgeon and rant somewhat about her independence, a possession she did not greatly plume herself upon in the days when she needed the support of Western armies to prevent her annihilation. She has proved as intractable in the present case as it was thought she would; but Russia wishes to know immediately whether Turkey proposes to act or to treat the protocol and declaration with contempt. This reported demand of Russia is somewhat in the nature of an ultimatum; for it can scarcely be doubtful that if Turkey gives an unfavorable answer Russia's inquiry contemplates immediate action as the next necessity. If Turkey takes the protocol in good part and acts on the declaration the result is to be the disarmament of Russia, and there an end for the present. But if Turkey takes the other course, then Russia does not disarm, and she cannot propose to keep her armies on foot and idle indefinitely. She will use them for the purpose for which they were equipped, and will use them forthwith. It is already reported that Turkey has rejected the protocol and the demands of the Montenegrins, but will send an envoy to St. Petersburg. But the sending that envoy is, by the protocol and declaration, only to follow action on the other demands, and if sent without such action he would probably not be received. It appears to be generally agreed that the declaration by Count Schouvaloff is now the one great obstacle to peace, which is a quaint commentary on the skill, foresight and happy inspirations of British diplomacy.

Cats and Dogs.

For children in the streets alone to be bitten by Spitz dogs is one of the common casualties of the time. Scarcely a day passes without the report of such an occurrence; and one recently reported in Brooklyn might almost be accepted as an evidence that this species of dog, reputed to be related to the Arctic fox, is in reality related to the Arctic wolf. Hydrophobia results from these bites in an extremely large proportion of the cases. It is noted that in several recent cases of hydrophobia the rabid animals by which men or women were bitten were not of the Spitz species, and some comfort seems to be gathered from this fact by the people who admire the Spitz. But the presumption is that the Spitz dog does not confine his attentions entirely to the human family. He sometimes bites other dogs as well as children, and those dogs in due time become mad also; so that hydrophobia caused by the bite of another dog is, perhaps, in the large number of cases, only one remove from some virulent Spitz. Recently a person bitten by a cat died, as chronicled, from "fright." These cases of "fright," as a consequence of bites, will perhaps be found always to occur in the practice of physicians who deem themselves a little wiser than any one else and superior to the common "prejudices" about hydrophobia. It is strange, considering the number of cats in any city, how few cases of hydrophobia result from their bites. The fact is probably due to their great activity in keeping out of the way of stray curs and mad dogs on their "march."

South Carolina Free—Ex-Governor Chamberlain's Address.

At noon yesterday, in pursuance of the order of President Hayes, the federal troops were withdrawn from the State House at Columbia. There was no visible excitement or commotion; nothing occurred to disturb the public tranquillity or create apprehension; and we are confident that that misgoverned, faction-tossed State, the scene of so much agitation and violence for the last eight years, will henceforward be one of the most orderly and best administered of our American Commonwealths, as it always was previous to the war. Under the *régime* which has now closed South Carolina has suffered more than any of her sister States. Her Legislature has been the most ignorant and corrupt, her county officers the most incompetent, her minor judges the most scandalous, her taxes the most exorbitant, her expenditures the most extravagant and wasteful, the increase of her debt the most stupendous in proportion to her resources, and the depreciation in the value of property the most alarming of any even of the carpet-bag States. The people have been compelled to pay six or eight times as much annually for bad government and for intolerable oppression and swindling as they paid for good government previous to the war. The restoration of local self-control foretokens strict economy, low taxes, business confidence and an immediate and decided enhancement of the value of property. The withdrawal of the federal troops is an auspicious event for which the whole country should thank President Hayes and congratulate Governor Hampton and his fellow citizens.

Ex-Governor Chamberlain acts wisely in making no further resistance. We are sorry that his address announcing this intention is not in better temper; but some allowance must be made for his disappointment and chagrin. A suitor in court who loses his case must be pardoned if he "goes to the tavern and swears," since it is his only resource for relieving his excited feelings. In the course of a month Governor Chamberlain, who is really a man of sense and ability, will probably recover his equanimity. He will then perceive how wildly illogical are the denunciatory parts of his impetuous address. The facts he states, allowing them to be facts, demonstrate how utterly unworthy his supplanted State government ever was of respect or support. By his own confession it disgracefully failed, even with federal troops to reinforce it, to discharge the first and chief duty of a government—the preservation of order and protection of citizens against violence. Here is what he says to his supporters in taking leave of them:—"From authentic evidence it is shown that no less than one hundred of your number were murdered because they were faithful to their principles and exercised rights solemnly guaranteed to them by the nation. You were denied employment, driven from your homes, robbed of the earnings of years of honest industry, hunted for your lives like wild beasts, and your families outraged and scattered, for no offence except your peaceful and firm determination to exercise your political rights."

Be it observed, this is Governor Chamberlain's own description of what took place under his government. It was a government that did not govern; even with federal troops to back it it was powerless to preserve order, powerless to repress violence, protect life or punish crime; and a government of which this is a true picture, painted by a friendly hand, passes an irreversible sentence of condemnation upon itself. And when it is added that this condition of anarchy and violence, this government which did not govern, ate up the substance of the people by exorbitant, ruinous taxes, and was a hotbed of reeking corruption, Mr. Chamberlain's protest seems absurd to the degree of being an insult to the common sense and moral feeling of the country. There is every reason to expect that this hideous picture will be reversed under the wise, just, enlightened administration of Governor Hampton.

Miss Dickinson and Her Critics.

The strange spectacle of an actress criticising her critics was presented at the Eagle Theatre on Monday night, when Miss Anna Dickinson replied to the censors of the New York press. While she complained of their cruelty she was herself more merciless than the worst of them, and we consider that in fiery and eloquent denunciation the lady has the advantage. She complains that she has been unjustly treated, and to prove it she attempts the task of stepping outside of herself and judging the critics and Anna Dickinson as an unprejudiced observer. This is impossible.

The command of the Grecian philosopher, "Know thyself," has never been obeyed, and to appreciate the truth of unpleasing criticism is as difficult. It is noteworthy that artists never complain of praise when it is unjustly bestowed, but invariably resent censure. Miss Dickinson supplied an example when she quoted, with evident delight, Mr. Henry Watterson's opinion that "A Crown of Thorns" was the greatest historical play of the century, which is quite as unjust as the opinion that it is the smallest. It is, therefore, natural that in her capacity as supreme judge she should decide that the critics are all wrong, that the play and the player are all right, and should repeat her verdict on the first night she appeared in Boston—"This is success." To make the public agree with this verdict is another matter. People do not pay at the theatres for the purpose of magnanimously overlooking defects because of other merits, and Miss Dickinson's illustrious career as a lecturess does not atone for her deficiencies as an actress. When a lady assumes a high artistic position in any art she must expect to be coldly and critically considered, and the true critic must be as calm as the anatomist who uses his dissecting knife. It is not only what the artist is, but what he claims he is, that must be considered. Probably Miss Dickinson expects by this appeal to the public to increase her audiences, and we do not object to this kind of criticism occasionally, but we suggest that it would be quite as well to hire a few discharged critics who are capable of writing letters on both sides of the subject. Still a better way would be to act, not argue, and let the work speak for itself. But as this course is not likely to be adopted we suggest in all kindness to Miss Dickinson, and without prejudice against the critics of the "Hub," that she shall produce her next new masterpiece in New York, and by purchasing the leading journals crush the conspiracy of critics, and thus obtain all the praise she desires, but which, under the present system, it is unlikely she will get. Her appeal for sympathy on the ground that she is a small, weak, sick, miserable, crushed and heartbroken woman, will not be unheeded, and we hope that the public will take her advice not to trust to newspaper estimates, but to go to the theatre and judge for itself.

A Just Decision.

Judge Davis rendered a decision yesterday which seems to be so sound and just, and covers a matter so frequently in litigation, that it is surprising it has not been reached before. In contested will cases it has been the practice of the Surrogate to make an award out of the funds of the estate to the counsel of the contestants where they have been unsuccessful in their opposition to the probate. Judge Davis decides that the Surrogate has no power or right to make any such award; that when a contestant fails to break a will the result shows that the property belongs to others, and not to him, and no person has a right to take one man's money out of his pocket to pay another man's legal expenses. This is the substance of the decision, and it appears to be a wise judgment. The practice of paying the legal expenses of contestants out of an estate is calculated to lead to illegitimate litigation and even to conspiracies to contest wills, especially where large estates are involved. Judge Davis' decision is likely to do a great deal of good.

The Garbage Question Solved at Last.

Having awaited with becoming modesty the action of the Boards of Health and Police regarding the filth in the streets, and having waited so long that patience has ceased to be a virtue, we would ourselves suggest a plan by which this most important problem may at once be solved. Let a number of hurdles be prepared by which any street can be closed at any portion of its length; let a certain number of streets be daily fenced off in short sections, and then let the city advertise itself as a great hog-fattening corporation. The modest and accommodating nature of the porcine palate is well known. All is grist that comes to the pig's digestive mill, while the adequacy of the swine's snout to any amount of investigation of the soil is universally admitted. Put pigs into these street pens, and all garbage would speedily be transformed into prime pork, while the residue would be a fertilizer of established commercial value. At first thought it would seem that people might object to having manure factories in front of their doors, but this is a mistake; they would, at least, know the name and nature of what is before them, and that would be a degree of knowledge about the contents of our streets after which the wisest of observers have groped with only indifferent success. It may be urged in objection that such a system would prevent many streets from being thoroughfares; but the truth is that many of them are already in this condition and without any friendly fence to warn the traveller against risking his life in them either. It may also be urged that the porkers' vocal notes would prove unwelcome to refined ears; but it should be remembered that many New Yorkers are pious, and would prefer any sound to that of the swearing of the truck driver or milkman whose way is blocked by the hills and valleys of our city streets. Should the supply of offal run short we might send the inactive scows of the Street Cleaning Bureau after the garbage of Boston and Philadelphia, though the paltry filth of another city or two could not make any considerable addition to our home supply. As for our citizens, they would never object to our streets becoming the dumping ground of the nation; they have been trained to endure any quantity of garbage. It seems, however, that our present accumulation is sufficient to feed all the hogs of all the world for at least a century to come.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Miss Kellogg will summer in Connecticut.
General Pope has dined with the President.
Hayes has a good memory for names and faces.
The Englishman naturally hates a money lender.
Senator Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, is at the Fifth Avenue.
If Anna Dickinson would only write a play with a lecture in it!
In Bonaparte's time there were 10,000 married priests in France.
"Humpty Dumpty" Fox is improved in health, and is visiting his sister at Cambridge, Mass.
Captain William Gore Jones, naval attaché of the British Legation at Washington, is at the Clarendon.
The Chicago *Times* now uses pneumatic tubes throughout its building, thus saving much time at late hours.
Opium eating and smoking have become so general that they can no longer be called exclusively Chinese habits.
Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, accompanied by Frank Reeder, of Easton, Pa., arrived in Washington last evening.
The Germans and Scandinavians of the West, we are informed, are, as a rule, fighting the political aspirations of the Irish.
The Marquis and Marquise de Bassano, of France, arrived at the Brevoort yesterday from Montreal, and will sail for England to-day in the steamship Russia.
It is understood that Mr. Billy Birch, not being satisfied with the criticisms of the press, will take an early occasion to denounce the critics from the stage of the San Francisco Minstrels.
The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the Chinaman is dangerous to America, not because he is called a barbarian, but because he belongs to a civilization which precludes him from assimilating with ours.
WEEKLY HERALD:—"Scour light paint with a soft, flat brush; wash off with old flannel dipped in cold water, and wipe dry quickly with a linen cloth, that the water may not dry and streak the paint. To wash the windows put a tablespoonful of alcohol and ammonia in equal parts to a quart of water."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

A CRISIS IN EUROPE.

Russia Demands Turkey's Answer Within Two Days.

WILL THE CZAR MAKE WAR?

Turkey Rejects the Montenegrin Demands—Wrecking an Empire Rather Than Cede a Seaport.

BISMARCK OUT FOREVER.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, April 11, 1877.

If the news of this morning which reaches us from the Bosphorus and the Neva be true, there is an end of doubt. England will be pushed aside; all her good intentions and most of the astute Ignatieff's promises will be forgotten together. Turkey has trifled too long. The hour for Russia has come. A vast future, filled with all sorts of grand possibilities, looms up before her. News unfavorable to peace flows into St. Petersburg from all directions. A war manifesto is expected to be promulgated there on Friday. This is the most serious crisis that has yet come. England's mediation failed, the conference was unsuccessful and now the protocol proves worthless. Russia has not men enough to take Constantinople, but she can proceed at once with her conquests in Asia Minor and the annexation of the northern Turkish provinces. England has already declared that she will not interfere unless Constantinople is directly menaced. This Russia need not do at present. Wallachia, Roumania and Bulgaria, on the one hand, and Armenia, on the other, will satisfy her for the present. She can afford to wait. The *Times*, in its leading editorial, reviewing the situation, says:—"A circular has been issued by the Porte giving an unfavorable reply to the protocol and the demand for disarmament. Even though the refusal may not be so absolute as to preclude further negotiation or dissipate every hope that the determination may be reconsidered, it is impossible to look upon it except as a very grave event. Only the most urgent representations of the Powers at St. Petersburg and Constantinople can now prevent a collision."

CHANGE OF VIZIER REPORTED.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says according to private intelligence from Constantinople a change in the vizierate is expected Achmed Vefix Effendi is to succeed Edhem Pacha. The latter is said to be inclined to comply with the protocol.

THE ULTIMATUM.

The Russian representative in Constantinople has informed Salvet Pacha that Russia desires to receive the Porte's reply about the protocol before the 13th inst. This is reaffirmed in the most positive manner this morning, but there is a general feeling that what is meant is that the Porte must give its decision in regard to sending an extraordinary ambassador to St. Petersburg. In whichever way it is viewed the crisis is a most critical one. The *Agence Russe* says everything depends upon the decisions which an ambassador from Turkey would bring; but in any case Russia, having gone to the utmost limit in the path of concession, will not go a single step further. The St. Petersburg *Bourse Gazette* declares that war is inevitable. The situation is such that retreat is impossible for either party.

TURKEY THROWS ALL HOPE AWAY.

The Turkish Chamber of Deputies has finally rejected the demands of the Montenegrins by a vote of 65 to 18. Twenty-two members were absent, however. Their views will be ascertained before a final decision is made in regard to Montenegro. The Chargés d' Affaires have received the Porte's decision respecting the protocol. It does not differ from the circular which the Porte yesterday telegraphed to Turkish representatives abroad. The decisions announced therein were not announced to the Chargés d'Affaires in Constantinople until last night. The circular lays stress on the Porte's desire for peace and determination to execute reforms. It does not reject the protocol absolutely, but only those points which admit of foreign interference in Turkey's internal affairs. It repels the declaration appended to the protocol by Count Schouvaloff, and says the Porte will only consent to send a delegate to St. Petersburg and disarm if Russia is disposed to disarm at the same time. It asks the Powers to induce Montenegro to show a more conciliatory attitude. Peace or war now depends upon Russia's reception of the Turkish circular. There is some question of prolonging the armistice between Turkey and Montenegro after April 13. The Porte will consult the Chamber of Deputies to-day about Montenegro, and give the Montenegrins a final answer to-morrow. The *Political Correspondence*, of Vienna, claims to have intelligence from St. Petersburg that the Porte has rejected the protocol and the Montenegrins' demands, but will send an envoy to St. Petersburg.

THE PROTOCOL IN THE WAY OF PEACE.

To a certain extent the Russian declaration, which was devised to prevent a collision and remove difficulties, has become an obstacle in the way of a settlement. Although not officially informed regarding the negotiations in London, the Porte seemed before hand to anticipate the general tenor of the protocol. It was immediately perceived at Constantinople that the main question at issue for Turkey was the principle whether she should be a party to a transaction virtually abrogating the treaty of Paris or by protesting place herself in opposition to the guaranteeing powers. But the stipulations of the treaty of Paris could only have real value to Turkey so long as they were respected and recognized by the powers who signed the treaty. Therefore, before seeing the protocol, the Turks had reconciled themselves to its acceptance. Although some are convinced that sooner or later a collision with Russia is inevitable, and that it will be some time before Turkey will be so well prepared as now, those at the head of affairs in Turkey shrink from the responsibility of a step which might bring the country to ruin, and they find support in the Sultan, who yields nothing to the Czar in his desire for peace. In fact, previous to the communication of the Russian declaration the best disposition prevailed at Constantinople, and had it not been for this declaration possibly all might have been arranged by this time. Rightly or wrongly, it is looked upon as an insult. Turkey by now sending an envoy to St. Petersburg would accept the part of an inferior, not an equal. In the present state of the population the Sultan and his Ministers cannot accept such a position.

THE ISSUE IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on Monday the Marquis of Hartington gave notice that he will on Friday move for further papers on Turkey, and particularly the draft of the protocol which Count Schouvaloff presented to Lord Derby on March 11; also for any correspondence in reference to the Russian circular of January 19 and the protocol of March 11. It is generally believed that this is intended to bring on a debate on Eastern affairs without challenging the government, and to prevent individual members of the opposition introducing resolutions directed against the ministerial policy. It seems the leaders of the opposition are unable to agree upon a

plan of action satisfactory to the more advanced liberals.

ENGLAND'S ENVOY TO THE PORTE.

The British steamer Antelope is under orders to take Mr. Layard, the new Minister to Turkey, on board at Marseilles Monday for Constantinople.

A TURKISH OPINION.

A telegram received in London yesterday from Vefyk Pacha, President of the Turkish Chamber of Deputies, says "the Russians declare things are going very badly in Bulgaria. They are right. We have discovered the existence of two incendiary Russian agencies there."

NO MORE BISMARCK.

As the HERALD has repeatedly declared, the retirement of Prince Bismarck is to be final. It makes very little difference what name is given it—the end of Bismarck's power has come. The *Pall Mall Gazette* of last evening published a special despatch from Berlin stating that the Reichstag will consider a communication from the Emperor calling upon it to invest Herr Camphausen and Herr Von Bulow with power to represent Prince Bismarck during his absence. The Prince for the present retains all his various dignities and offices. He proposes, however, to leave Berlin in the course of a week on indefinite leave granted in the first instance for several months, but renewable at his request if necessary. Notwithstanding the present arrangement it is said to be doubtful if the Chancellor will not shortly retire altogether from office. When submitting his request for retirement he presented a medical certificate showing that his continuance in office must be highly prejudicial to his health and may even imperil his life. On this ground the Prince is reported to be averse to pledging himself to any length of time. The Berlin *Poste* states that the Emperor, in gracious terms, has refused Prince Bismarck's request to be pensioned off, but accorded him lengthened leave of absence. Camphausen, by right of seniority, will represent the Chancellor in all imperial affairs. Communication to this effect will be made to the Reichstag to-day.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND ELECTION.

The election for Governors of the Bank of England took place yesterday, and resulted in the choice of Edward Howley Palmer, Esq., Governor, and John William Birch, Esq., Deputy Governor. This insures the selection of the whole Governing Board of Directors in the election which takes place to-day:—Henry Wollaston Blake, Esq.; Henry Rulse Berens, Esq.; Arthur Edward Campbell, Esq.; Robert Wigram Crawford, Esq.; Mark Wilks Collet, Esq.; Benjamin Buck Greene, Esq.; Henry Hucks Gibbs, Esq.; John Saunders Gilliat, Esq.; Thomson Hankey, Esq.; Kirkman Daniel Hodgson, Esq.; Henry Lancelot Holland, Esq.; The Right Hon. John Gellibrand Hubbard; Thomas Newman Hunt, Esq.; Charles Frederick Huth, Esq.; Alfred Latham, Esq.; William Lidderdale, Esq.; George Lyall, Esq.; Alexander Matheson, Esq.; James Morris, Esq.; David Powell, Jr., Esq.; Albert George Sandeman, Esq.; Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.; Christopher Weguelin, Esq., and Clifford Wigram, Esq.

THE DREADFUL HINDERPEST.

Fresh outbreaks of the rinderpest have occurred at Shadwell, a suburb of London, and in Oxfordshire.

MOVEMENTS OF OUR WAR SHIPS.

The United States steamers Trenton and Alliance sailed yesterday from Lisbon for Nice.

LONDON SUNSHINE.

We had a fair day in the metropolis yesterday.

SURPRISE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

DISAPPOINTMENT OF CENTENNIAL STOCKHOLDERS—THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT—DIVIDENDS DWINDLED SEVENTY PER CENT.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1877.

The final decision of the United States Supreme Court that the Centennial Board of Finance must return to the United States Treasury the million and a half appropriated to the Exhibition has fallen like a shock upon the worthy people of this city, who contributed so largely, in more ways than one, to the success of the great world's fair. The flat of the appellate court was entirely unexpected, no one seeming to have imagined that it was likely to reverse the decision of the tribunal below. It is the one topic of conversation in town to-day, and its results will be very far reaching. So much of the Centennial stock was taken in this city from motives of civic pride by people who cannot afford to lose money at present, that this reduction of the dividends from ninety per cent to about twenty, which is sure to follow this unexpected judgment, will be seriously felt by numbers of Philadelphians.

The general feeling on the subject seems to be well expressed by Mr. Robert N. Willson, who argued the case as counsel for the new permanent exhibition enterprise. Like all the lawyers in the case, Mr. Willson was very much astonished at the decision, and when questioned about it said that he could not imagine how the Supreme Court found reason to inflict this great loss upon the people who had personally aided the Exhibition, for which the whole nation had received the credit. The International Exhibition Company who expect to open next month the permanent show on the style of the Crystal Palace Exhibition at Sydenham, will be very much embarrassed, temporarily, by this action, as some $300,000 of their stock consisted of transferred shares of Centennial stock, upon which they expected to be paid about ninety per cent of their original cost, instead of which they will now receive but twenty.

WAS IT PREJUDICE?

One of the directors of the permanent exhibition enterprise said in the course of an interview:—"I think the Supreme Court's decision was caused by geographical influences against Philadelphia. Judge Strong, who represents Pennsylvania on the bench, gave his decision strongly in our favor, but all the others were against us. I have often seen the tendency in Washington to disparage Philadelphia and her interests. Congress was dilatory in aiding us with the Post Office, in accepting Lincoln Island, in making our river improvements and in supporting our efforts to make the Centennial Exhibition a success."

THE EFFECTS.

"What will be the effect upon the permanent exhibition?"

"We expected to pay for the Main Building, which we bought at $250,000, mainly in Centennial stock, estimated at at least $8 a share. With this decision, which is final, takes $1,500,000 from the Board of Finance, leaving the sum so small that I fear not more than $5 a share will be realized. We will have to buy up so much more stock as will meet this depreciation, say about $200,000."

"What amount of cash does the Board of Finance now hold?"

"They have $2,350,000 in cash deposited in four banks. From all I can learn, all the indebtedness has been paid and this amount is clear."

LAKE ERIE NAVIGATION.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 10, 1877.

The steamship Northwest, of the Cleveland and Detroit line, which left Detroit at daybreak this morning, is now (three P. M.) off this port. This arrival will practically open navigation between Detroit and this city.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, April 11—1 A. M.

Indications.

For New England and the Middle States, clear or fair weather, with slight rise in temperature, northwest to northeast winds and stationary or slowly rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, northerly to easterly winds, with slowly rising barometer, and near the Gulf coast areas of rain.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, slightly warmer northerly to easterly winds, rising barometer and partly cloudy weather.

For the lake region, northeast to southeast winds and slightly warmer, clear or fair weather, with rising barometer in the eastern portion and during the day falling barometer in the upper lake region.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, slowly rising temperature, rising, followed by falling barometer, northeast winds, shifting to east and south and partly cloudy weather, with rain in the Upper Missouri Valley and Minnesota.

Floods will continue in the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers.

The central and lower Mississippi will continue to rise.

The Mississippi is twenty-two inches below the danger line at Helena, and four feet below at Vicksburg and Memphis.

The Savannah will fall rapidly.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	36	39	3:30 P. M.	55	59
6 A. M.	33	40	6 P. M.	52	51
9 A. M.	40	46	9 P. M.	45	46
12 M.	48	51	12 P. M.	42	43

Average temperature yesterday..... 46¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..... 43½

STATE AUTONOMY.

The Federal Troops Removed from the Columbia State House.

CHAMBERLAIN'S UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

Sketch of the Midnight Occupation and the Midday Withdrawal.

LABORS OF THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION.

Bad Feeling Engendered from the Long Delay.

A SEARCH FOR UNITED STATES SENATORS.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE TROOPS FROM THE STATE HOUSE—A HISTORY OF THE OCCUPANCY—ADDRESS OF CHAMBERLAIN—ACTION OF THE STATE OFFICIALS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

COLUMBIA, April 10, 1877.

With the evacuation of the State House by the federal troops to-day Chamberlain kicked the Gubernatorial bucket. He died resignedly, after a very gallant but unsuccessful contest. His great ambition was to have republicanized the white people of South Carolina, and his failure is perhaps due more to the political power of his opponents than to any defects in the policy he adopted during his last Gubernatorial term. His manifesto issued to-day in the form of a farewell address to the republicans of South Carolina is written with his usual ability, and is a severe but respectful criticism of the Southern policy of President Hayes. Its great force commends it to the admiration of his political enemies, while its sentiments are thoroughly indorsed by the republicans of the State. In retiring to private life for at least a brief period Mr. Chamberlain stands intellectually head and shoulders over every republican leader in the South and the peer of any in the North.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE TROOPS.

Unlike the time of their entry into the State House, the scene to-day at the withdrawal of the troops was entirely devoid of any excitement. It was done with military punctuality, precision and dignity, and reflects great credit on Colonel Black, of the Eighteenth infantry, commanding the post here.

DETAILS OF THE OCCUPANCY.

On the 29th of November last, the day previous to the meeting of the Legislature, and almost at the dead hour of midnight, the State House was taken possession of by a battalion of federal troops under the command of Major Kellogg, of the Eighteenth infantry. How the illegal Mackey House of Representatives was organized, how the democratic members who held the certificates of the Supreme Court were excluded, how Mr. Chamberlain was indecently inaugurated Governor, and all the exciting scenes that occurred during the months of November, December and January last, have all been told in the HERALD. Up to about the middle of January a strong force was held in the State House, but when popular excitement had subsided and the bulk of the troops were withdrawn from the State the garrison at the State House was reduced to one solitary company or detachment, numbering not more than twenty men. For the better management and the convenience of the troops two companies were specially detailed to do this State House duty. These were Company B, Second infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Abner Haines and F. O. Briggs, numbering fifteen men and five non-commissioned officers, and Company D, Eighteenth infantry, commanded by Lieutenants Leahy and Cabannss, and numbering about the same rank and file. These companies relieved each other regularly every three days, the written instructions to support the colored special constabulary if called upon by them in the event of an attack on the State House, being regularly turned over by the retiring officer to his successor.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE TROOPS.

It so happened that Company D, of the Second infantry, Lieutenant Haines commanding, came on duty to-day, and that officer and his men will now figure historically in the annals of South Carolina. In conformity with the express wishes of the governor, it was announced in his address upon his reception here on Friday, when he returned from Washington, no white persons went near the State House. Inside the building, on the lower floor and immediately in the vicinity of Houdon's bronze statute of Washington, the scene was interesting. A crowd of about two hundred of the negro special constabiary and others who have been on duty were standing around attentive observers of all that transpired. There were not over twenty whites present, and these were republican State officials, ex-members of the State Board of Canvassers, members of the press and military and police. Mr. Chamberlain was in his office in the west wing of the building finishing his farewell address. It was in this wing, and directly in front of the Executive Chamber, that the detachment were posted, and at half-past eleven A. M., everything having been gotten in readiness, the soldiers fell in behind their stacked arms, with knapsacks, blankets and all their equipments complete. Major Allen, Adjutant Ruger's staff, arrived here this morning with the official order removing the troops. It was he who carried the order in November last to place them in the building.

MARCHING OUT.

Precisely at forty minutes past eleven A. M. Colonel Black and Adjutant Potter arrived in the State House and immediately after word (depending on time) gave the order to his men to take arms and marched them close to the open entrance on the south side of the building. Here they were halted preparatory to making their exit at noon. The interest was intense, and the great black crowd thronged around the small detachment of soldiers. Colonel Black stood with watch in hand near the north entrance listening for the first stroke of the twelve o'clock announcement. Lieutenant Briggs stood close to the Washington statue to signal the order to march to Lieutenant Haines, who remained in front of the soldiers. The anxious crowd now waited with great expectancy, and as the clock and a dozen chronometers marked the hour of meridian the orders were signalled, and Lieutenant Haines gave the orders, "right shoulder arms, right face, forward march," and in another instant the State House was evacuated by the troops. The last file had scarcely crossed the threshold when the negro constabulary indignantly slammed the doors behind them and secured and locked them. This was not done from the apprehension that any whites would rush in, but as an insult to the United States government, which in this final act in the dual governmental drama has deserted them. In a few moments more the spectators withdrew, and the State House was left in the possession of the few special constables, who chose to remain in the building. Soon afterward Governor Chamberlain issued the following address:—

CHAMBERLAIN'S ADDRESS.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF SOUTH CAROLINA:—

By your choice I was made Governor of this State in 1874, and at the election on the 7th of November, 1876, I was again, by your votes, elected to the same office. My title to the office, upon every legal and moral ground, is to-day as clear and correct. By the decision and declaration of the President of the United States I find myself unable to maintain my official rights with the prospect of success, and I hereby announce to you that I am unwilling to produce a struggle which can only bring further suffering upon those who support me.

Announcing this conclusion, it is my duty to say for you that the republicans of South Carolina entered upon their recent political struggle for the maintenance of their political and civil rights, constituting beyond question a large majority of the lawful voters of the State. You allied yourselves with the republican party because of the principles and principle has hitherto been the civil and political freedom of all men under the constitution and laws of our country. By heroic efforts and sacrifices, which the just verdict of history will rescue from the cowardly scorn now cast upon them by political passion and prejudice, you secured the electoral vote of South Carolina for Hayes and Wheeler.

THE BLOODY SHIRT.

In accomplishing this result you became the victims of every form of persecution and injury. From authentic evidence it is shown that not less than 100 of your number were murdered because they exercised the rights of citizens and exercised rights solemnly guaranteed to them by the nation. You were denied employment, driven from your homes, robbed of the earnings of years of honest industry, hunted for your lives like wild beasts, your families outraged and scattered for no offence except for your peaceful and firm determination to exercise your political rights. You trusted, as you had a right to trust, that if by such efforts you established the lawful supremacy of your political party in the nation, the government of the United States, in the discharge of its constitutional duty, would protect the lawful government of the State from overthrow at the hands of your political enemies. From causes patent to all men and questioned by none who regard truth, you have been unable to overcome the combinations and obstacles which have opposed the practical supremacy of the government which your votes have established. For many weary months you have waited for your deliverance. While the long struggle for the Presidency was in progress you were exhorted by every representative and organ of the national republican party to keep your allegiance true to that party in order that your deliverance from the hands of your oppressors might be certain and complete. Not the faintest whisper of the possibility of disappointment in these hopes and promises ever reached you while the struggle was pending.

THE PARTY ABANDONED.

To-day, April 10, 1877, by the order of the President whom your votes alone rescued from overwhelming defeat, the government of the United States abandons you and deliberately withdraws from you its support, with the full knowledge that the lawful government of the State will be speedily overthrown. By a new interpretation of the constitution, at variance alike with the previous practice of the government and with the decisions of the Supreme Court, the Executive of the United States evades the duty of ascertaining which of the two rival State governments is the lawful one, and by the withdrawal of the troops now protecting the State from domestic violence abandons the lawful State government to a struggle with insurrectionary force too powerful to be resisted. The grounds of policy upon which action has been defended are startling.

THE REASONS CONSIDERED.

It is said that the North is weary of the long Southern troubles. It was weary, too, of the long troubles which sprung from the stupendous crime of chattel slavery and looked for repose. It sought to cover them from sight by wicked compromises with the wrong which disturbed its peace. But God held it to its duty until, through a conflict which rocked and scorched the nation, the great crime was put away and freedom was ordained for all.

It is said that if a majority of the people of a State are unable by physical force to maintain their rights they must be left to political servitude. Is this a doctrine ever before heard in our history? If it shall prevail its consequences will not long be confined to South Carolina or Louisiana.

It is said that a democratic House of Representatives will refuse an appropriation for the army of the United States if the lawful government of South Carolina is maintained by the military forces. The submission to such coercion marks the degeneracy of the political party or people which endures it. A government worthy the name—a political party fit to wield power—never before blanched at such a threat.

NO TASTE FOR A USELESS STRUGGLE.

But the edict has gone forth. No argument or consideration which your friends could present have sufficed to avert the disaster. No effective means of resistance to the consummation of the wrong are left. The struggle can be prolonged. My strict legal rights are, of course, unfully affected by the action of the President; no court of the State has jurisdiction to pass upon the title to my office; no lawful Legislature can be convened except upon my call. If the use of these powers promised ultimate success to our cause I should not shrink from any sacrifices which might confront me. It is a case in which, by the dictate of reason and conscience, a man might well lay down his life; but to my mind my present responsibility involves the consideration of the effect of my action upon those whose representative I am. I have hitherto been willing to ask you, republicans of South Carolina, to risk all dangers and endure all hardships until relief should come from the government of the United States. That relief will never come. I cannot ask you to follow me further. In my judgment, I can no longer serve you by further resistance to the impending calamity.

With gratitude to God for the measure of endurance with which He has hitherto inspired me; with gratitude to you for your boundless confidence in me; with profound admiration for your matchless fidelity to the cause in which you have struggled, I now announce to you and to the people of the United States that I relinquish every claim to right to the office of Governor of South Carolina. The motives and purposes of the President of the United States in the policy which compels me to pursue my present course are unquestionably honorable and patriotic. I devoutly pray that events may vindicate the wisdom of his action, and that peace, justice, freedom and prosperity may hereafter be the portion of every citizen of South Carolina.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Governor South Carolina.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE OFFICES.

The republican State officials have addressed the following letter to Mr. Chamberlain:—

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 10, 1877.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COLUMBIA, S. C.:—

DEAR SIR—Recurring to the views severally expressed by us during the recent conference which you have honored to hold with you yesterday in regard to the political complications which have grown out of the late canvass in this State, we beg leave to apprise you formally of the conclusions we have reached after mature deliberation and the gravest reflection which we have been able to bestow upon the subject. While we have been inspired with admiration for the dignified and resolute manner in which you have constantly maintained your claims to the gubernatorial chair by virtue of the election held in November last than we are solemnly impressed with the nullity of your title to the office, we are unwilling in the belief that to prolong the contest in the absence of that moral aid to which we feel ourselves and our party justly entitled at the hands of a nation which has given its ballot in larger measure through the same agencies which are now held to be insufficient for our maintenance, will be to incur the responsibility of keeping alive those prejudices which are in the last degree detrimental to the best interest of the people of the State, and injurious to the general political conflict that could have but one result to our defenceless constituency. We cannot afford to contribute, however indirectly, to such a catastrophe, even in advocacy of what we knew to be our rights.

We are agreed, therefore, in counselling you to discontinue the struggle for the exercise of the gubernatorial chair, convinced, as we are, that, in view of the disadvantages odds by which its maintenance will be subjected by the action of the national administration, your retirement will involve no surrender of principle, nor the motive be misapprehended by the great body of that political party to which, in common with ourselves, you are attached, and whose success in the past in this state has been ennobled by your intelligent and unselfish services. We have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

ROBERT B. ELLIOTT, Attorney General.
THOMAS C. DUNN, Comptroller.
JOHN R. TALBERT, Superintendent of Education.
F. L. CARDOZO, Treasurer, of South Carolina.
JAMES KENNEDY, Adjutant and Inspector General.
H. E. HAYNE, Secretary of State.

SURRENDER OF THE STATE HOUSE.

The following correspondence has transpired between Governor Hampton and Mr. Chamberlain:—

HAMPTON TO CHAMBERLAIN.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
COLUMBIA, S. C., April 10, 1877.

SIR—Having learned that you now purpose to turn over to me the Executive Chamber, with the records and papers belonging to the executive office now in your possession, I beg to inform you that I will send a proper officer to receive the same at any hour you may indicate as most convenient to yourself.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WADE HAMPTON, Governor.

TO HON. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

CHAMBERLAIN TO HAMPTON.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
COLUMBIA, S. C., April 10, 1877.

SIR—Replying to your note of this date, I have to say that my private secretary will meet such officer as you may designate at twelve meridian to-morrow at the Executive Chamber for the purpose indicated in your note. Very respectfully,

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Governor South Carolina.

TO HON. WADE HAMPTON.

INSTALLATION OF HAMPTON.

In accordance with the terms of the correspondence Governor Hampton will to-morrow at noon send his private secretary to the State House, who will receive from the private secretary of Mr. Chamberlain possession of the Executive Department and the records thereof. This involves the possession of the entire State House, and as Hampton will follow soon afterward he will be master of the situation. If necessary he will supplant Chamberlain's special constabulary by his own strong force of which has been organized for the time. As there are several vacant rooms besides the regular State offices now occupied by the ex-members of the Board of State Canvassers and republican State officials, Hampton will doubtless be followed by his executive officers, who will install themselves in the most comfortable and convenient manner possible. In this way his entire government will be in operation and his authority acknowledged within the walls of the State House.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE OFFICIALS.

The first effect of the new movement will be to discourage the republican State officers whose cases are now pending before the Supreme Court upon quo warranto proceedings instituted by the democratic claimants. As to the first decision when the cases are adjudicated there is not a particle of doubt that the decision will be in favor of the democratic State officers, and with this result staring them in the face it is more than probable the republicans may take time by the forelock, and following the example of Chamberlain, abandon the offices to which no salary is attached and from the occupation of which no martyrdom can be gained. Thus Hampton's way will be made comparatively smooth, and his administration will begin under the most favorable auspices.

CONVENING THE LEGISLATURE.

One of his first official acts will be to call the Legislature together, which will probably convene in two weeks from this date. The first important business to come before that body will be the elevation of a Chief Justice to succeed Chief Justice Moses, recently deceased. In the event that a democratic majority should come before this tribunal that election assumes the gravest importance. The democrats, upon the organization of both branches of the General Assembly, will have a majority on joint ballot. They will hold a caucus and place a democratic candidate in the field, with a possibility of electing him. It is predicted now that the republicans will also nominate a liberal democrat as their candidate, with not only the possibility, but the probability, of electing him. In either horn of the dilemma the interests of the democratic officials will be safe and the triumphant success of the Hampton government assured.

To-night the utmost quiet prevails, the republicans seeming to acquiesce in the inevitable, and the joy of the whites is deep and heartfelt.

SATISFACTION IN ADMINISTRATION CIRCLES—PATTERSON TALKING ABOUT A DEATH KNELL—TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH FROM HAMPTON.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1877.

The President and members of the Cabinet severally express their gratification that there was no disturbance consequent on the withdrawal of the troops from the State House, and that there is absolute peace. In fact, they thought this would be the result from the assurances of Governor Hampton, otherwise the order for such withdrawal would not have been issued; and, besides, Governor Chamberlain when here said nothing in the executive authorities which would lead to the belief that he would commit any act to obstruct the wishes of the administration on behalf of Governor Hampton. Senator Patterson is much discouraged in consequence of the action of Columbia, and says that the death knell of the republican party in the South has been sounded by the act of the President.

HAMPTON TO GORDON.

Governor Hampton telegraphed to Senator Gordon this afternoon as follows:—

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 10—3:32 P. M.

General J. B. GORDON, Washington, D. C.:—

Perfect peace prevails. Troops withdrawn and Chamberlain surrenders. South Carolina thanks you.

WADE HAMPTON.

SENATOR GORDON'S REPLY.

Senator Gordon responded as follows:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10, 1877.

GOVERNOR HAMPTON, Columbia, S. C.:—

My telegram just received. Friends of peace, justice and constitutional government everywhere rejoice with you.

J. B. GORDON.

REJOICING IN CHARLESTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHARLESTON, April 10, 1877.

The news received here a few minutes after twelve o'clock to-day that Chamberlain had yielded spread like wildfire and electrified the whole community. Elation was visible on every face, flags were instantly displayed at prominent points throughout the city, and jubilant crowds gathered on Broad street discussing the bulletins. Everything, however, was remarkably quiet, the feeling being mainly one of relief from a long agony of suspense. The negroes seemed to share in the general satisfaction.

LOUISIANA.

FUTILE LABORS OF THE COMMISSION—A MOVEMENT IN THE NICHOLLS LEGISLATURE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEW ORLEANS, April 10, 1877.

The ill success achieved so far by the commission, the impracticability of their propositions and the apparent lack of both power and purpose displayed, are having a very bad effect upon the community, and unless something is soom accomplished may result disastrously. Public passions are again becoming inflamed upon both sides, inasmuch as the issue at bar is a desperate one. Packard openly asserts his intention to defend his government, even if the United States troops are withdrawn, and the Nicholls people are equally determined, at all hazards, to enforce either their own or a military government. Both sides think themselves being trifled with, and both concede that Mr. Hayes wishes to dodge all responsibility by a political trade to which neither are inclined to become parties except upon their own terms.

WORK OF THE COMMISSION.

The labor of the commission to-day has consequently been as barren of results as ever. In the morning it received a delegation of fifteen colored citizens, which delivered set speeches up to two P. M. on general topics pertaining to their view of the situation. At three it was visited by the Mayor and City Council, who laid before it a carefully prepared statement of the city's finances for the past fifteen years, showing a great advantage in the way of economy in democratic over republican rule.

Several other delegations were then received, after which it adjourned and rode out to the lake to dine. During the morning duplicate letters were addressed to both legislature committees already appointed to confer with them, requesting some statistical information respecting the qualification of judges and other parish officers, with a view of ascertaining precisely what portion of the State government have the allegiance to Nicholls and what to Packard. These questions will be answered to-morrow.

ACTION OF THE NICHOLLS LEGISLATURE.

The Nicholls Legislature passed a resolution to-day setting forth the present disturbed condition of affairs as destructive of all public and private interests, and inviting the members of Packard's House to come and take their seats in the legal legislature. This is preparatory to an earnest effort now inaugurated by the democrats with a view to settling the question themselves by securing the acquisition of seven more Returning Board members, thus accomplishing their quorum. This accomplished they will at once pass a joint resolution confirming all previous proceedings of the Legislature and officially calling upon the President to remove the troops.

DEMANDS OF THE COMMISSION.

It is believed that the commission is aware of this purpose on the part of the democrats and only opposes it to the extent of demanding that two republican Senators be elected, or at least one. The democrats are not willing to concede this, but are willing to elect an administration democrats or conservatives. If any settlement is specially arrived at it will probably be upon this basis and by this method. As yet the commission has avoided committing itself in any manner or upon any point, but its influence shown in favor of such an adjustment would undoubtedly secure it. To-morrow will probably witness the development of this movement.

MR. HUTCHINSON'S MOVEMENT.

The commissioners when interviewed upon the subject to-day deny any connection with Mr. Hutchinson or his schemes, although he is still working industriously with outside politicians, but to no apparent purpose.

A DEFINITE PROPOSITION.

Persons who have visited some of the commissioners to-night report that they will hold a private session to-morrow, at which a definite proposition will be determined upon to be made to both Governors. This proposition, while adhering to the original plan, will modify the terms to the extent of fusing the Legislatures upon the basis of supervisors' returns instead of the Returning Board. This plan would give a democratic majority of four on joint ballot. It is added that General George A. Sheridan will leave to-morrow for Washington as bearer of despatches to Mr. Hayes explaining the necessity of this modification, which is the only condition precedent to effecting a settlement. It is not likely that this proposition will interrupt the democratic movement, which is considered to be a shorter and better solution of the difficulty.

REJOICING OVER SOUTH CAROLINA.

At ten o'clock to-night a salute of 100 guns was fired at the head of Canal street in honor of the news just received that Hampton was in possession of the State House at Columbia.

PACKARD'S FRIENDS.

Pinchback stated in an interview to-night that seven of his friends in the Packard House were all ready to go over to the Nicholls Legislature, and that they would do so to-morrow or next day. This, taken in connection with the democratic plan as detailed above, would seem to indicate the success of that effort.

THE LAST DAY OF GRACE FOR ABSENT LEGISLATORS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10, 1877.

At twelve o'clock to-morrow, the probation time allotted by a resolution of the Nicholls Legislature for all absent members to take their seats with a full title to receive mileage and per diem expires. The impression among conservatives is that enough members may avail themselves of the privileges granted by this resolution to give the Nicholls House a quorum of Returning Board members.

MOLLY MAGUIRE TRIAL.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., April 10, 1877.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Carbon county to-day the trial of Patrick O'Donnell, who is charged with being an accessory before the fact of the murder of Morgan Powell, in Summit Hill, in 1871, was commenced. Alexander Campbell, Yellow Jack Donohoe and Thomas P. Fisher have all been convicted of this crime, and are now under sentence.

James Kerrigan, the Molly Maguire who turned State's evidence, was released from custody under the two term rule to-day, and left for his home in Tamaqua.

A BOY STOLEN.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF MARTIN HAVEN—AN OHIO CHARLEY ROSS CASE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 10, 1877.

Intense excitement prevails in Orange township, Delaware county, over the mysterious disappearance of Martin Haven, a boy aged seven years, from his father's house last Sunday morning. When last seen the child was in company with Edward Booker, a colored man employed on the Haven farms. Two days have now been spent in looking for the missing boy, but up to this time no trace has been discovered of him or the colored man in whose company he was last seen walking about the home farm. As soon as Booker's wife, who was also a servant on the farm, discovered that her husband was missing she hurriedly made up her mind that he had run off to-day, but persisted in declaring that she knew nothing of the whereabouts of the boy or her husband. The missing child has a fair complexion, and when last seen had on a dark blue suit. Booker and his wife are well known to the police here, and both have in the past been under arrest for drunkenness. Booker is very dark colored, about thirty-three years of age and about five feet eleven inches high. It is supposed he has taken the child to hold it for a reward from its father, who is in very good circumstances.

NEW ORLEANS RACES.

JACK HARDY, SAM HARPER AND BOB WOOLLEY THE WINNERS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10, 1877.

This was the second day of the spring meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club. The weather was clear and pleasant, the track good and the attendance fair.

FIRST RACE.

Three-quarters of a mile, for all ages; club purse, $200, of which $150 to first horse, $40 to second and $20 to third. The horses got off well together. Jack Hardy quickly took the lead, which he held to the finish, an easy winner by three lengths, Redman second and Maria Barnes third. Biloxi, John Campbell, Hades and Biennerhassett also started.

Time, 1:18¾.

Pools on the track:—Jack Hardy, $35; Redman, $25; the field, $7.

SECOND RACE.

Post Stakes, for all ages; two mile heats; $25 entrance, play or pay, with $500 added, of which $400 to first horse and $100 to second.

STARTERS.

Thomas A. Gay's b. h. Sam Harper, 6 years old, by Rebel, dam by Rupee	1 1
L. Hart's b. c. Mystery Jr., 4 years old, by Lexington, dam Estelle	2 3
J. McMahon's ch. c. Russ Butler, 4 years old, by War Dance, dam Princess Royal	4 2
Mr. Welsh's ch. c. Coriander	dis.

Time, 3:39¾—3:38.

Sam Harper won the race easily. Pools on the track:—Sam Harper, $160; Verdigris, $40; Russ Butler, $15; Henry Owens, $8.

THIRD RACE.

One mile, with 100 lbs. on each, three-year olds to carry their proper weights, 3 lbs. allowed to mares and geldings. Club purse $200, of which $150 to the first horse, $50 to second and $25 to third.

STARTERS.

L. Hart's b. h. Bob Woolley, 5 years old, by Leamington—Item, 100 lbs	1
M. Welsh's g. Coriander, aged, by Lexington—Prunella, 97 lbs	2
Thomas A. Gay's ch. m. Coriander, 5 years old, by Rebel—Aurelia Westheimer, 97 lbs	3
Mr. Spencer's ch. m. Camella, aged, 96 lbs.; Mr. Johnson's br. h. Brown Asteroid, 100 lbs., and Mr. Reme's ch. g. Kilburn, 97 lbs., also ran.	

Bob Woolley won the race by a length. Time, 1:46. Pools on the track:—Kilburn, $100; Coriander, $100; Coronella, $35; Bob Woolley, $25; the field, $13.

POOL SELLING ON TO-MORROW'S RACES.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10, 1877.

The following is an average of the pool selling on to-morrow's races:—

FIRST RACE—Mile and an eighth; all ages—Redman, $120; Donough, $110; Belle Barkeley, $80; Commodore Parisot, $20; Humbug, $10.

SECOND RACE—Three miles; all ages—Redding, $60; Coriander, $23; George Quinbie, $24; Uncle Tom, $12; Falmouth, $5.

THIRD RACE—Mile heats; all ages—Jack Hardy, $100; The Nipper, $90.

YACHTING NOTE.

Yacht Nettie, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Osgood, from New London, passed Whitestone yesterday afternoon *en route* to New York.

LEE'S CONFESSION.

Evidence Accumulating That It Was Garbled by the Law Officers in the Interest of Brigham Young.

SPECULATING OFFICIALS

The Gilman Affidavit and Lee's Hopes for a Reprieve.

The position promptly assumed by the HERALD on the question of the reliability of the version of John D. Lee's confession, given to the press by the United States District Attorney at Salt Lake City, proves to have been the right one. From all quarters comes evidence that the so called confession was garbled and intended to further a sharp piece of speculation on the part of the law officers of the United States in Utah. The following letter from Salt Lake City, from a reliable correspondent, throws much light on the conspiracy, and shows the relationship that is more than suspected to exist between the chiefs of the Mormon Church and the representatives of the government:—

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., March 30, 1877.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

You have hit the nail on the head. This second confession was constructed on speculation, but was written by Lee under the most solemn pledges to him by the District Attorney and United States Marshal that his life should be spared. There are witnesses here who heard these pledges made by the above officials to Lee. It is also the intention of the same parties to publish a book upon the subject, from which it is hoped to realize a much larger amount than was obtained from the sale of this confession. The officials are most certainly speculating in this matter, not only by the sale of the confession and of the proposed book, but also in the gold of the Mormon Church. It is a fact that can be credibly substantiated that James Jack, the financial agent of Brigham Young, has been closeted with both the United States Attorney and Marshal for hours at a time, both before and after Lee's confession, and in careful examination of the confession referred to fails to disclose any direct implication of Brigham Young in the massacre. With Brigham whitewashed and Lee fully disposed of it was thought that the investigation of this and kindred Mormon atrocities would cease. But the attention of the press, that censor of public opinion for forty millions of people, has been called to the subject, and what was lonely hinted by the Mormon leaders and their hirelings would be the end will prove but the beginning of disclosures, fatal alike to Mormonism and corrupt United States officials.

The name of the writer of the above is withheld from publication for obvious reasons. The Mormon official ring have no scruples with regard to such correspondents.

ANXIETY OF THE OFFICIALS.

Of course the suspected officials deny the truth of all statements charging them with collusion with the Church authorities and suppressing evidence against Brigham Young and his chief priests. Yet a feeling of deep uneasiness pervades official circles, and feverish protests of innocence are heard in Salt Lake City. From the United States District Attorney the following telegram is addressed to the HERALD:—

SALT LAKE, April 9, 1877.

J. G. BENNETT, NEW YORK HERALD:—

If one gilman has made a statement regarding me, I inform you it is false. Mormons have used and concealed him.

HOWARD, U. S. District Attorney.

In the desperate effort to conceal the facts the accused parties are believed to be capable of resorting to violence if necessary. It is, therefore, considered unsafe for any one knowing the details to utter a word regarding them in Utah Territory.

GILMAN'S AFFIDAVIT—A STATEMENT FROM ONE OF LEE'S GUARDS CHARGING DISTRICT ATTORNEY HOWARD WITH SUPPRESSING IMPORTANT PARTS OF LEE'S CONFESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1877.

A strange sequel to the tragedy of John D. Lee's execution at Mountain Meadows is contained in an official paper which was filed yesterday with the Department of Justice in Washington.

A PROMISE OF PARDON.

This is no less than an affidavit by Edwin Gilman, of of Salt Lake City, that Lee was induced to make a confession to the United States District Attorney on the promise that in return for such confession he should receive a reprieve and eventually a full pardon. This promise, Gilman alleges, was made to Lee by the District Attorney in furtherance of a plan to implicate, expose and punish all the Mormon leaders, from Brigham Young down, who were believed to be concerned in the Mountain Meadows massacre.

GILMAN'S EMPLOYMENT.

Gilman alleges that he was specially engaged as a go-between by the District Attorney to make the overtures to Lee for the confession, and to promise eventual immunity to Lee in consideration of the disclosures he should make. In his capacity of guard at the Penitentiary at Beaver, he had free access to the cell of Lee, and was occupied quite a while in conducting the negotiations before a mutual understanding was had between Lee and the District Attorney. Lee was cautioned by the latter not to make known

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Stock Market Active and Generally Steady.

A Break in Rock Island and Northwest.

GOLD 105 1-8 A 105 1-2 A 105 3-8.

Government, Railroad and State Bonds Higher.

MONEY ON CALL EASY AT 2 1-2 A 4 PER CENT.

WALL STREET,
TUESDAY, April 10—P. M.

Not even the political news, which still comes to-day in a threatening shape from Europe, has any perceptible effect upon the market for railway shares. Cereals have improved and the price of gold has advanced, but the great lines of traffic, which are to be especially benefited by the transportation of produce to the seaboard for shipment, refuse to respond. The rumor alluded to yesterday regarding the leasing of Lake Shore by Central and Hudson was this morning worked up into a plausible shape, details being given as to the percentage of rental and the exact amount of stock acquired by Mr. Vanderbilt in furtherance of the scheme duly stated. Perhaps one-half per cent or so was squeezed out of the Shore line in the way of a fine by the ingenious invention, but believers were few and stock plentiful, and the price shortly fell back to opening figures. Of more serious moment was a real sensation provided by a break down in Rock Island and Northwestern shares. The first named declined from 96¾ to 94, and of the second the common sort fell from 31⅜ to 27, and the preferred from 48¾ to 46½. To account for this there were plenty of slop-shop reasons, ready made to suit the tastes of inquisitive operators; and of these the following received chief credence:—First, that Mr. Tracy was desperately ill, if not deceased; and, second, that a certain bank holding these stocks as collaterals against loans had called in the latter and compelled a forced sale of the securities. By way of lending additional pungency to the sensation, it was whispered (in a Thespian way) that a prominent operator on Change had come to grief through the compulsory process aforesaid. We have reason to believe the report to be entirely unfounded, and the subsequent rally, although of moderate proportions, confirms the impression. A fall back on the part of Burlington and Quincy from 102¼ to 100¼ was regarded as a suspicion that the *entente cordiale* between this company and Jay Gould's Western combination was not so well founded as had been represented, but nothing definite was known about the matter.

The market closed nearly as it had opened, the episode referred to being the only relief to what would otherwise have been a state of supreme dulness.

THE SALES TO-DAY.

The sales to-day aggregated 192,127 shares, which were distributed as follows:—New York Central, 10,666; Harlem, 300; Erie, 200; Lake Shore, 19,100; Wabash, 300; Northwestern, 2,700; Northwestern preferred, 7,150; Rock Island, 13,390; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 600; Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred, 6,300; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 57,420; New Jersey Central, 1,000; Delaware and Hudson Canal, 4,844; Morris and Essex, 530; Michigan Central, 5,400; Illinois Central, 1,050; Union Pacific, 500; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 840; Ohio and Mississippi, 300; Panama, 200; Western Union, 57,400; Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, 154; Pacific Mail, 2,350; Quicksilver, 200; Adams Express, 285.

OPENING, HIGHEST AND LOWEST.

The following table shows the opening, highest and lowest prices of the day:—

	Opening.	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*
New York Central	92½	93¾	92¼
Harlem	138¾	138¾	138¾
Erie	6¾	6¾	6¾
Lake Shore	47¾	47¾	47¾
Wabash	5¾	5¾	5¾
Northwestern	31½	31½	27
Northwestern preferred	48¾	48¾	46½
Rock Island	96¾	96¾	94¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	17	17	16¾
Mil. and St. Paul preferred	45¾	45¾	45
Del., Lack. and Western	57½	57¾	56½
New Jersey Central	58¾	58¾	58¾
Union Pacific	66¾	67	66
Ohio and Mississippi	3¾	3¾	3¾
Western Union	56¾	57¾	56¾
Pacific Mail	17¾	17¾	17¾
Panama	92¾	92¾	92¾

ADVANCE AND DECLINE.

The following shows the advance and decline in the closing prices of the principal active stocks to-day as compared with those of yesterday:—

ADVANCE.—Western Union, ⅜; Lake Shore, ⅜; Pittsburg, ⅜; New Jersey Central, ¼; Ohio and Mississippi, ⅛; Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred, ⅛.

DECLINE.—New York Central, ⅛; Union Pacific, ⅛; Illinois Central, ⅜; Northwestern, 3; do. preferred, 2½; Rock Island, 1⅞; St. Paul preferred, ⅝; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, ⅜; C., C. and I. C., ⅜; Delaware and Hudson, ¼; Michigan Central, ¼; Burlington and Quincy, 1.

MONEY ON CALL.

The closing prices were:—

	Offered.	*Asked.*		*Offered.*	*Asked.*
Pacific Mail	17¾	17⅞	C., C. & I. C.	23½	26
Western Un.	57¼	57⅜	C. & A.	80	90
At. & Pacific	23¾	23⅞	D., L. & West.	56¾	57
Quicksilver	13	15	Erie	6¾	6¾
Quicksilver pf	19	23	Ill. Central	93¾	94
Mar. L. & M. Co.	4	5¼	Han. & St. J. pf	21¾	22
Mar. L. & M. pf.	4	6	L. S. & M. S.	47¾	47¾
Adams Exp.	99½	100	Mich. Central	41¾	42
Amer. Exp.	53½	54¾	N. Y. & Har.	137¾	139¾
U. S. Exp.	44¾	45	N. Y. C. & H. R.	92¾	92¾
Wells, Fargo	83¾	84	N. Y. Central	92¾	93
Chic. & Pitts.	88½	89	Ohio & Miss.	3	4¼
Chi. & N. W.	27¾	27¾	Panama	92¾	92¾
Chi. & N. W. pf.	46¾	47	Pitt. & Wash.	5	6
Chi. & R. I.	94¾	94¾	Union Pacific	66	66¾
Mil. & St. P.	16¾	16¾	Wabash	5¾	6
Mil. & St. P. pf.	45¾	45¾	Del. & Hud.	47¾	47¾

THE MONEY MARKET.

Money on call was easy at 3 a 4 per cent, and closed very easy at 2½ a 3 per cent on call. The following were the rates of exchange on New York at the undermentioned cities to-day:—Savannah, buying ⅜, selling ⅝; Charleston, easier, ⅜ a ¼ premium; St. Louis 100 premium; Cincinnati, steady, buying par, selling 1-10; New Orleans, commercial 5-16, bank ⅜; Chicago, 75 premium. Foreign exchange was advanced to 4.87 for bankers' sixty day sterling bills and to 4.89 for demand. Actual business was at 4.86 a 4.86¾ and at 4.88 a 4.88¾.

THE GOLD MARKET.

Gold advanced from 105⅝ to 105⅞, and closed at 105⅝. The carrying rates ranged from ⅜ to 2 per cent, and the borrowing rates from flat to 2 per cent. The final rate was 1 per cent for carrying. Gold clearings at the National Bank of the State of New York:—

Gold balances	$1,115,500
Currency balances	1,180,920
Gross clearances	26,349,000

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

Currency exchanges	$63,221,329
Currency balances	4,148,545
Gold exchanges	4,864,473
Gold balances	797,828

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

Revenue receipts	$215,000
Customs receipts	350,000
Bank notes	350,000

PRODUCE EXPORTS.

The exports of produce for the week ending to-day were $5,995,142, against $4,523,402 for the corresponding week last year, and $4,151,299 in 1875. The exports of produce since January 1 were $72,837,279, against $69,336,951 for the corresponding period last year, and $66,752,418 in 1875.

Government bonds, in sympathy with gold, were firm and higher, and they closed firm at the following quotations:—United States currency sixes, 123¾ a 123¾; do. do., 1881, registered, 112¾ a 112¾; do. do., coupon, 112¾ a 113¾; do. do., 1865, registered, 105¾; do. do., coupon, 108¾; do. do., new registered, 109¾ a 109¾; do. do., coupon, 109¾ a 109¾; do. do., 1867, registered, 112 a 112¾; do. do., coupon, 112 a 112¾; do. do., 1868, registered, 113¾ a 114; do. do., coupon, 113¾ a 114; do., tenforties, registered, 111¾ a 111¾; do. do., coupon, 112 a 112¾; do. fives, 1881, registered, 111¾ a 111¾; do. do., coupon, 111¾ a 111¾; do. 4½'s, 1891, registered, 106¾ a 107.

THE FOREIGN MARKET.

The London advices reported consols ¼ per cent lower at the opening; but a recovery to 96¾ a 96¾, the closing quotation yesterday, afterward took place. United States bonds are steady and unchanged except for ten-forties, which are ¼ higher, selling at 109¼.

Illinois Central declined ¾ per cent, selling at 44½. Three months' bills are discounted in the open market at 1⅛ a 1¼ per cent. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 2,500,000 marks. In Paris rentes declined to 107f. 95c., and in Frankfort United States new fives sold at 103¾. The following were the closing prices in London:—Consols for money and account, 96¾ a 96¾; five-twenty bonds of 1865, old, 106; five-twenty bonds of 1867, 109¾; ten-forty bonds, 109¾ a 109¾; new fives, 108¾; Erie common shares, 6¼ a 6¾; Erie preferred shares, 16½; New York Central, 91. Illinois Central, 44½ a 45. In Montreal the stock market was very strong. Bank of Montreal, 175½; Merchants' Bank, 78¾; Bank of Commerce, 120; Bank of Toronto, 174; City Passenger Railroad, 87½; City Gas, 149; Montreal Telegraph, 113½.

STATE BONDS.

State bonds at the Board were strong for Georgia sevens and Missouri long sixes and District of Columbia 3.65's, to which dealings were confined.

RAILROAD BONDS.

Railroad bonds were generally higher, and the following were the changes in prices compared with last previous sales:—An advance of ⅜ in Michigan Southern sevens, ½ in Central Pacific firsts (San Joaquin branch) and Harlem firsts, sevens, coupon; ⅝ in Detroit, Monroe and Toledo firsts, 1905; ¾ in Long Dock bonds, Central Pacific firsts (California and Oregon branch), Union Pacific sevens, land grants and sinking funds, ⅛ in Chicago and Northwestern consolidated gold sevens, Erie seconds and Central Pacific gold bonds. There was a decline of ½ in Chicago and Northwestern interest bonds and C., C. and I. C. firsts and ¾ in North Missouri firsts.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

The closing prices of Philadelphia stocks were:—

	Offered.	*Asked.*
City sixes, new	112¾	113¼
United Railroads of New Jersey	133	133½
Pennsylvania Railroad	38½	38⅝
Reading Railroad	32⅝	32¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	39	39¼
Catawissa Railroad preferred	30	32
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	9	10
Schuylkill Navigation preferred	7¾	8
Northern Central Railroad	16	18
Lehigh Navigation	21	21½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	5¼	5¾
Hestonville Railway	14¾	14¾
Central Transportation	35½	36

MINING SHARES.

The following were the opening quotations for mining stocks at San Francisco to-day:—Gould & Curry, 8; Savage, 4; Chollar Potosi, 35; Ophir, 14; Hale & Norcross, 3; Crown Point, 5; Yellow Jacket, 7; Belcher, 5; Imperial, 1¾; Virginia Consolidated, 34; California, 38; Overman, 23; Raymond & Ely, 4; Eureka C. V., 3; Best & Belcher, 20; Kentuck, 6; Union Consolidated, 5; Alpha, 10; Meadow Valley, ½; Sierra Nevada, 3; Mexican, 10; Caledonia, 4; Silver Hill, 3; Eureka Consolidated, 18; Justice, 8; Julia Consolidated, 2¼.

The closing prices in San Francisco were:—

Alpha	11⅜	Kentuck	5
Belcher	2¾	Lecopant	2¾
Best and Belcher	22	Mexican	10¾
Bullion	8¾	Northern Belle	21¾
Consolidated Virginia	36	Overman	25¾
California	38	Ophir	14
Chollar	38½	Raymond and Ely	4½
Caledonia	4	Silver Hill	2¾
Crown Point	5¾	Savage	4¾
Exchequer	30	Segr. Belcher	2¾
Gould and Curry	9	Sierra Nevada	3½
Hale and Norcross	3	Union consolidated	5¾
Imperial	1	Yellow Jacket	8
Julia consolidated	2¼	Eureka consolidated	18½
Justice	9⅛		

The following were the sales of mining shares in New York as officially reported:—

FIRST BOARD—11 A. M.

200 shs Alpha	..s10	11⅛	
100 Belcher	..s30	5⅛	
200 Berbaug Co		5⅛	
100 do	..b3	8⅜	
100 Best & Belcher		22	
100 Bullion	..s10	9	
100 Chollar Potosi	..s10	47½	
200 Con Imperial		1¼	
100 Cleveland		6¼	
100 do		6¾	
100 do		6¾	
50 Con Virginia	..s10	38	
100 Crown Point	..s10	5	
100 do	..s10	5⅛	
100 Exchequer		4	
100 do		3¾	
100 Granville	..s3	2¾	
100 do		2½	
100 Hale & Norcross		3¾	
100 Hale & Nor.	..b3	3¾	
100 do	..b3	3¾	
500 do	..s3	3¾	
200 do	..s3	3¾	
100 do		3¾	
100 do		3¾	
100 do

PROTECTING THE ORPHAN.

A DECISION OF THE GENERAL TERM OF THE SUPREME COURT WHICH WILL REJOICE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS—NO COSTS TO BE ALLOWED TO PARTIES DEFEATED IN A WILL CONTEST.

The General Term of the Supreme Court, presided over by Judge Davis, seem to be engaged in a laudable endeavor to correct the various abuses of the law, some of which were referred to at length in the HERALD of Sunday. The decision of the General Term unanimously rebuking Judge Donohue for his "unjustifiable" and illegal action in fining a debtor the amount of judgment and costs which had been obtained against him, for contempt in refusing to answer a question, and committing him to jail until he should have paid this unprecedented fine, was a sadly needed warning to others of our judges. While that decision was a welcome protection of the outraged rights of personal liberty another is equally important in guarding orphans and widows from the rapacity of lawyers who are ready to contest wills, even when they have no genuine case, and, if they are defeated, feel sure of getting at least heavy counsel fees out of the estate. Judge Davis has just delivered an elaborate opinion, concurred in by Judges Brady and Daniels, deciding that the Surrogate cannot allow costs to the defeated party in a will contest.

THE OBJECT OF THE DECISION.

This decision is meant to break up a practice, or, rather, malpractice, which has been going on for years, and robbed many a poor widow and helpless orphan of the best portion of their inheritance for the benefit of some speculative lawyer. In the present instance the amount of costs involved is only $3,000 out of an estate of about $100,000; but it is the principle which is of importance, and not the accidental amount in any case. The present case arose out of the contest over the will of Eliza Hearsey. The Surrogate found against the contestants, the Children's Aid Society and St. Luke's Home, but allowed their counsel, Messrs. D. R. Jaques and H. L. Clinton, $3,000 for fees and disbursements. The executors of the will, which was admitted to probate, appealed to the General Term from that part of the Surrogate's decision making the allowance, and the latter has now been reversed, so that the lawyers in question have to go without their fees and are not even reimbursed for their actual expenses. They have, however, appealed from this decision annulling their allowances to the Court of Appeals, whose final adjudication of the question will, of course, be looked forward to with unusual interest by the legal fraternity, after showing by numerous quotations from laws and precedents that such allowances to defeated parties were never contemplated by the statute, Judge Davis proceeds in his opinion as follows:—

JUDGE DAVIS' OPINION.

We think, therefore, that the Surrogate has no power under the act of 1870 to make allowances to parties who do not "prevail" in cases contested before him. He may excuse such parties, if the case be in his judgment a proper one, from the payment of costs personally; but he cannot take the subject matter of the contest which he adjudges to belong to the successful party and distribute it or any part of it among his defeated antagonists. A construction which permits that to be done is hostile to the spirit of our laws, which in cases of established legacy requires estates to be divided according to the will of the testator, and in cases of intestacy according to the statute of distributions. It is also against public policy, for it virtually offers a bribe to reckless contestants and their counsel to prevent the settlement of estates by promoting litigation and engendering strife, when every interest of the public calls for their speedy adjustment. It might lead to great abuses to the injury of the widows and orphans, and the creditors of deceased persons whom all courts should be sedulous to protect. It would be a hazardous experiment for a wealthy man to attempt to dispose of his estate by his own will if it could be distributed at the mere will of the Surrogate among the counsel of all who choose to set up whatever pretence of contest the ingenuity of avarice can devise. We do not mean by these suggestions to indicate that the will in this case was improperly contested, but on the contrary we think the contestants had probable cause to resist the probate of the will propounded and that their contest was in all respects fairly conducted, and for that reason we have excused them from costs in all the appeals. Without considering the several other questions presented in the appeal, some of which are fatal to a large portion of the allowance, we think it our duty to reverse the parts of the order appealed from, but without costs.

THE HISTORY OF THE WILL.

The above decision will revive the interest attaching to the case out of which it arose, and which is also pending before the Court of Appeals. Eliza Hearsey, an old lady of seventy-seven years, living at No. 40 Charlton street, died on February 3, 1875, leaving an estate valued at about $100,000. Two wills were found, one executed on July 11, 1874—only seven months before her death—which left her property to a niece in Boston, a Miss Noyes, and the family of James Loveridge, who had lived with the old woman for a year previous to her death. Another and prior will, executed on February 8, 1872, left the bulk of the estate also but in a smaller degree, left the Loveridges out in the cold entirely, and left a large portion of her estate to the Children's Aid Society and St. Luke's Home. The last named societies contested the will through their counsel, Messrs. D. R. Jaques and H. L. Clinton, on the ground of undue influence exercised by Miss Noyes and the Loveridge family. It appeared on the trial that the latter had boarded in the Charlton street residence of Mrs. Hearsey, under agreement to leave certain rooms for her exclusive occupation, and to provide her board (in lieu of paying rent). Mrs. Hearsey suffered from a variety of diseases, was feeble and even flighty in her mind—so much so that she sometimes imagined she was in her old King street residence. One of the strongest points made by the contestants was that the attesting witnesses were all parties interested in the second will, and that no one knew of its execution, not even Mrs. Hearsey's old nurse, until after her death. Mr. Loveridge testified that the will was drawn up by him in the basement upon instructions received up stairs in her room from the testatrix, but that he had torn up the instructions. Surrogate Hutchings, in an extended opinion, admitted that the second will to prevail on the ground that another mental weakness nor undue influence had been established sufficiently to reverse it. The General Term confirmed this decision on appeal, but the case has now been carried to the Court of Appeals, where it is still pending.

THE BURNED UNFORTUNATE.

At last the "unknown" party, who was suspected of having set fire to the clothing of his mistress, Lucy Freeman, at a house of ill-fame in Twenty-seventh street, on the 3d inst., and so causing her death, was taken into custody yesterday at the corner of Houston and Mulberry streets by detectives Ferris and Adams. The prisoner is a low sized man, aged forty-five, and of a very excitable temperament. When relating his connection with the sad affair before Mr. Toal, the Coroner's clerk, he waved his arms to and fro and gesticulated wildly. His name is Henry Cooper; he is a native of Holland; has a cousin living in this city and lived at No. 102 East Houston street. He is a pastry cook and had been acquainted with the unfortunate girl for some time and called on her, according to his own statement, on the night of the 3d inst. The pair were smoking in the girl's room, and the accident occurred through Lucy's own carelessness. She twisted up a piece of paper eighteen inches long, lit it at the gas jet, passed it to Henry, put the cigar with it and then handed it back to Lucy, who also lit a cigarette. Then she dropped the paper into the spittoon, a little behind her, and before she was aware of her danger her train had caught fire and she was enveloped in flames. To use Cooper's words:—

"I tried to stamp and put out ze flame, *mais*, I cannot; I run to ze bath room, get water, do all possible to stop ze fire. I say to her, 'Ze girl cry out; no house is alarm; people come; I am 'raid; don't like to be caught in such place; so I fly; *mais*, not by ze bath room."

During this speech, made in the strongest of French accents, which no doubt accounts for his having been described as a Frenchman, he was laboring under the most intense excitement. He concluded:—

"I did not make fire to de girl. Nevare! Nevare! If ze verld sall not believe me, I appeal to Heaven!"

This was said with all the melodramatic gesture calculated to add effect to the words. The man was then taken to the Central Office, to be kept there until this morning, when he will appear at the inquest.

REV. (?) MR. VALENTINI.

When the reverend Mr. Valentini, the Italian clergyman of many creeds, whose alleged vile career was noticed in yesterday's HERALD, left the court room on Monday afternoon for his cheerless cell in the Tombs his face was as rosy as a ripe apple and his appearance that of a man accustomed to good living. Yesterday, when taken out for further examination, he was a marvellously changed man. The ruddy complexion had given place to a death-like hue. His eyes were wild and haggard, his cheeks sunken, and his entire form appeared to have undergone a marked change in twenty-four hours is of rare occurrence. Every feature of his pale face told of the suffering he had undergone during his brief incarceration.

The charge against him was brought previous by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was rendered infinitely worse yesterday by the testimony of a boy of thirteen years, who swore to further vile practices by Valentini. The lad told his story in an unblushing manner, and admitted his own complicity with such coolness that it were difficult to determine which of the two, Valentini or the boy, supposing the story to be true, was the most degraded.

After a brief examination Justice Kilbreth increased the prisoner's bail $2,000, making it $3,500, and in default of the same he was again sent to prison.

A COSTLY CUSTOMER.

In the case of Mrs. Caroline Peterson, under the Civil Damages act against Charles Walker, proprietor of the West End (Long Island) Hotel, whom she sued for $500 for having sold her husband liquor, the jury returned a verdict in her favor for $400.

THE YOUNG MAN FROM TIOGA.

On board the steamer Rhode Island Orrin F. Ruggles, of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, yesterday took passage for Providence. Orrin is a young man, fresh from his native heath and innocent of guile, and as he strode the vessel's deck yesterday he longed for a cheerful companion. Such a one presented himself in the person of Ed Nesbit, a gentleman peculiar "for ways that are dark," but who, in a vest and coat of clerical cut, is a man of singularly meek and saintly presence. In such guise he came yesterday and to Mr. Ruggles he imparted, with a show of consequence, that he was a leather merchant who had a cargo of hides on board. The young man from Tioga was delighted to make so reputable an acquaintance, and when the latter showed him a pocketbook filled with gold coin his opinion of the stranger became still higher. After absenting himself for a while to look after his merchandise the clerical looking stranger reappeared, and said hurriedly that he was at a loss for change to pay some freight charges, and taking out a one hundred dollar bill he laid it on Orrin's lap and said—

"Will you loan me $45 for an hour or two till we can change that bill? Keep it till then."

Mr. Ruggles was only too happy to be in a position to oblige his new acquaintance, and he at once counted out the required sum. The stranger took it, smiled his gratitude, rose to go, and then, as if an idea struck him, he said:—

"Ah, perhaps I could get some change for the bill below. Let me have it if you can and take this," at the same time producing the plethoric pocketbook in which was the gold coin. "Take it, my dear sir," he added, seeing that Mr. Ruggles hesitated, "it is a mere form, of course, but judicious, sir, very judicious among business men. One cannot tell nowadays with whom one is dealing. Take it, sir, till I return."

The stranger, smiling still more suavely, bowed himself away, and the Tioga youth placed the pocketbook in his coat, thinking all the time how precise and formal these business men were in their dealings. There had been a witness, however, to the colloquy in the person of a small but thoroughly posted darky, who expressed his contempt of the whole proceeding by hallooing out,

"Hay, Boss! Reckon you're sold. That 'ar ole cuss'll dust away with the sugar. You're robbed boss, shuah."

At this Orrin F. Ruggles, of Tioga, rose to his feet, and, in his surprise and consternation, hoarsely articulated:—

"Sonny, I kin run some."

And he could. Before the stranger had left the pier Orrin had overhauled him, and with his hand firmly clutching the coat of clerical cut he demanded his money. His acquaintance of the upper deck looked up in surprise.

"What!" said he, "did you think I was stealing it, sir? If you did, sir, here it is. Now give me mine."

At this moment Sergeant Gastlin, of the steamboat squad, appeared and arrested Orrin's friend, who was no other than Ed Nesbit, alias Adams, a well known confidence operator.

It is needless to add that the plethoric pocketbook contained a lot of bogus coin.

LOVE VERSUS LAW

The Brooklyn Board of Health procured a warrant from Justice Walsh for the arrest of John Walsh, residing in Little Nassau street, near Kent avenue, charging him with having resisted the efforts of the officer in charge of the smallpox ambulance to remove a patient to the County Hospital, Flatbush. The patient is his daughter, a girl thirteen years of age, sick with the smallpox. The penalty for resisting a sanitary officer under such circumstances is imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or a fine of not less than $10.

BOARDERS WANTED.

THIRD STORY FRONT, TWO SECOND STORY back, with Board. 26 and 28 East 23d, Madison square.

BLOCK OF WASHINGTON SQUARE.—FURNISHED Rooms, with good Board. 136 Macdougal st., corner West 3d.

1 OR 2 ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH Board, at 624 Lexington av., between 53d and 54th sts.

SUIT OF FRONT ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; Rooms for gentlemen at 250 Madison av.

1 BLOCK EAST OF UNION SQUARE.—GENTLEMEN Can be accommodated with Board and pleasant Rooms; table boarders taken; terms moderate; house has been thoroughly renovated. 132 East 19th st.

PARLOR FLOOR, ALSO SECOND FLOOR; AMple closets, private bathroom, with private table, or without board; terms moderate. 36 East 20th st.

$5 AND $1 50 DAILY; $10 TO $14 FOR TWO WEEKly; fine rooms, first class table. 176 Bleecker st., near Broadway.

2 5 AND 7 PROSPECT PLACE (EAST 41ST ST.), Active.—A nice suit of Rooms, second floor, with alcove, with superior Board, for two, $30; smaller Room, $15.

5TH AND 6TH AVS.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with Board; references. 58 West 19th st.

5TH AV., 8L.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD; references.

WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—Front Rooms, $12 to $16, for two, with Board; transient, $1 50 day; table Board, $4; steam heat.

EAST 33D ST.—A SUIT OF FOUR ROOMS ON second floor, with or without private table; also Room on fourth floy.

15TH ST., 144 WEST.—A NICELY FURNISHED Front Room, to gentleman and wife; Board for lady if desired.

15TH ST., EAST, 215 (STUYVESANT PARK).—HANDsomely furnished Rooms; excellent table; perfect home; splendid neighborhood; no moving.

19 EAST 46TH ST.—SECOND FLOOR TO LET, WITH Board, April 15; references exchanged.

20TH ST., WEST, 406.—COLLEGE HOTEL; FULL Board, from $5 to $8 per week; also transients.

21 WEST 27TH ST.—ELEGANT FURNISHED Rooms, with Board, en suite or singly; no May moving

21ST ST., 205 WEST.—BACK PARLOR AND BEDroom on first floor to let, with Board; references exchanged.

21ST ST., 133 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, with first class Board; house just opened.

21ST ST., 17 EAST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with good table Board, at moderate prices; transients accommodated.

22D ST., 246 WEST, BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—Furnished Rooms, with Board; references exchanged.

23D ST., WEST, 440.—ELEGANT ROOMS, EN SUITE or singly, first class private house; brown stone residence; table liberal; terms low for summer; references.

24TH ST., 134 EAST.—A LARGE, SUNNY ROOM, with superior Board, low to permanent parties; references.

25 WEST 27TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, with or without Board; desirable terms to permanent parties.

26 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—FRONT Parlors, with Board for two, $12 to $18; single, $7 to $8; transients taken.

27 WEST 38TH ST.—THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, to let, with Board, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

32 WEST 32D ST.—SECOND STORY PARLOR AND three Bedrooms; unexceptionable Board; reference exchanged.

33, 35 AND 37 WEST 14TH ST.—ROOMS, WITH Board, singly or en suite; liberal terms to permanent parties.

33 WEST 42D ST., FRONTING RESERVOIR PARK.—House new; elegant Apartments; excellent Board to responsible parties.

34 WEST 13TH ST.—HANDSOME ROOM, WITH first class table; terms very moderate; families or gentlemen.

34TH ST., NO. 344 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms for families or gentlemen; front and accommodations first class; summer prices; no moving.

36 EAST 21ST ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms, with Board for families and gentlemen; references exchanged.

37 WEST 31ST, 50 WEST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH first class Board; no moving 1st of May; references exchanged.

41 WEST 38TH ST.—FRONT ROOM, SECOND floor, suitable for gentleman and wife; also a hall Room; prices moderate; references.

43 WEST 24TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Second Floor, with private bath; also Rooms on third floor, for single gentlemen, with or without Board; no moving in May.

44 WEST 10TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—DESIRABLE Rooms, superior Board; families and gentlemen; terms moderate; moving.

45 ST., 175 WEST.—ROOMS, WITH EXCELLENT Board, at reduced prices, to desirable people with references.

47 CLINTON PLACE.—ROOMS ON SECOND AND third floors, double and single, with Board; prices reasonable.

50 WEST 19TH ST.—FOR GENTLEMEN, FURnished single and double Rooms, with strictly first class Board.

53 WEST 33D ST.—LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED Room on fourth floor, southern exposure; also hall Room, with Board; references.

54 WEST 24TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AV. AND Broadway.—Rooms, with or without Board, for gentlemen and families; no objection to children; terms reasonable; best references; house kept by a Southern lady.

57 WEST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH avs.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board, for families or single gentlemen.

64 IRVING PLACE, CORNER OF 18TH.—LARGE Room on second floor, with or without Board; also other Rooms.

81 VARICK ST.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN Can be accommodated with good Board and pleasant Rooms; terms, $5 and $6 per week.

82 IRVING PLACE, TWO DOORS FROM GRAMercy park.—Large front Room, second floor; private table if preferred; also Rooms on second and fourth floors.

108 WEST 12TH ST., ONE DOOR WEST OF 6TH Av.—A private family will let some well furnished Rooms, with Board, to families or single gentlemen; references.

112 MADISON AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, SECond story front Room; to moving; references.

113 EAST 12TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH first class Board, to families and gentlemen; references.

120 WEST 44TH ST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, with or without Board; references; no moving in May.

122 MADISON AV.—TWO FRONT ROOMS, ON fourth floor, to be vacated next week; also Rooms on second floor, May 1, with Board; reference.

126 EAST 27TH ST.—THREE FURNISHED, LARGE, Rooms, with Board; reference.

130 WEST 34TH ST.—ONE ROOM ON FOURTH floor, suitable for two, with Board.

BOARDERS WANTED.

132 WEST 44TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED second story front; house and table first class; closets, hot and cold water; no moving; reference.

134 WEST 47TH ST., NEAR WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Pleasant Rooms; table to set, with good Board.

135 WEST 36TH ST.—FIRST CLASS BOARD, WITH pleasant Rooms; terms $7 to $10 per week; reference required.

137 EAST 40TH ST., NEAR GRAND CENTRAL DEpot.—To let, furnished, a large sunny Room, second floor, to one or two gentlemen, with Breakfast and Tea; private family.

148 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR 6TH AV.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms, excellent Board; terms moderate; American family.

158 WEST 21ST ST.—LARGE ROOM TO LET, TO One or two gentlemen, with or without Board.

178 MADISON AV.—MRS. R. W. JENKINS OFFERS Choice rooms, with Board, an entire suite of Rooms; would separate them if desired; possession before the 1st of May; no moving in May.

197 FULTON ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, HANDsome, comfortable and convenient to business; full or partial Board. Call and see.

215 EAST 19TH ST.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM, with Board, for one or two gentlemen, in private family. No moving.

217 WEST 13TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVing in their own house, can accommodate two gentlemen with good Board and pleasant Rooms, on reasonable terms.

221 EAST 50TH ST. (FIRST CLASS BROWN Stone).—Handsome large Rooms; also hall Room; good Board; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

221 WEST 14TH ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED Rooms, with or without Board; references exchanged.

243 WEST 23D ST.—ROOMS, EN SUITE OR single, furnished with new and handsome furniture; first class table; references exchanged.

262 WEST 21ST ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS, WITH excellent table, to families or gentlemen; house modern; cars, stages, &c.; reference can be had anywhere with whom one is dealing. Take it, sir, till I return."

The stranger, smiling still more suavely, bowed himself away, and the Tioga youth placed the pocketbook in his coat, thinking all the time how precise and formal these business men were in their dealings. There had been a witness, however, to the colloquy in the person of a small but thoroughly posted darky, who expressed his contempt of the whole proceeding by hallooing out,

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BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, from May 1 to October; large farm house within easy access of city; cream, milk, fruit, &c. Address ANON, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, between 4th and 9th avs., 16th and 42d sts.; well furnished Room; terms not to exceed $65 per month; best references given and required. Address H. W., Post office box 2,004.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, IN A PRIvate home preferred between 2d and 6th avs. and 10th and 30th sts. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, PERMANENT, Herald Uptown office.

BOARD WANTED—BETWEEN 40TH AND 50TH STS., Qwest side, for two; dinner only; $12. VERITAS, station G.

WANTED—ROOM AND HALL BEDROOM, UNFURnished, with Board for two, above 42d st. Address, with terms and location, J. B. L., Herald office.

WANTED—BY SINGLE GENTLEMAN, ROOM, WITH Board, five minutes' walk from Third Avenue Railroad Depot; state terms. Address A. GREGORY, station D.

WANTED—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE in strictly private family; location above 23d st., between Lexington and 7th avs.; price about $25 per week. Address W., box 2,853 Post office.

WANTED—A SECOND FLOOR IN PRIVATE FAMily, with Board for gentleman, wife, child and nurse; price not to exceed $140 per month; permanent if satisfied; best references given and required. Address, for three days, J. W. D., 214 West 34th st.

WANTED—TWO ROOMS AND BOARD, FOR THREE adults, in exchange for a new Grand Square Piano, finest made. Address MEDAL, Herald Uptown office.

HOTELS.

A NEW ENGLAND HOTEL—LODGINGS 50 CENTS; $2 66 Light Rooms, one of the very first class hotels for gentlemen only; weekly, $2 to $3. Corner Bowery and Bayard.

A—FIFTY $2 ROOMS FOR $1 PER WEEK; 25c., 35c., and 50c. per day; gentlemen, families. Frankfort House, 202 William st.

AT LYNCH'S, 918 BROADWAY, NEAR 21ST ST.—Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Shawls, &c., bought and sold; loans negotiated; private offices.

AT 303 BOWERY, MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAmonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c.; also Pawnbrokers' tickets of the same bought at 263 Bowery st., room 1.

MYERS & CO., 140 SPRING ST., BLUE FRONT.—Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry bought and sold at small advance

MONEY ON DIAMONDS, FURS, &C.—DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Seal Sacques, Camel's Hair shawls, Silks, &c., bought and sold Back at a very small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, Jeweller, 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 2 O'CLOCK TO-DAY. 8th av. and 23d st.
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT THEATRE IN AMERICA.
POOLE & DONNELLY.....Sole Lessees and Managers
TO-DAY, MATINEE, MISS MULTON.
TO-DAY, MATINEE, MISS MULTON.
TO-DAY, MATINEE, MISS MULTON.
TO-DAY, MATINEE, MISS MULTON.
TO-DAY, MATINEE, MISS MULTON.
TO-DAY, MATINEE, MISS MULTON.
TO-DAY, 8, MISS MULTON.
Last week of this beautiful Domestic Play, now playing to full and fashionable houses, with a magnificent cast of characters and the original splendid scenery from the UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
RESERVED SEATS in orchestra circle.....50 CENTS
MONDAY NEXT, in elegant style, the exquisite Play, ROSE MICHEL, with a marvellous cast of characters and all the original scenery and effects. ROSE MICHEL.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor.....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK.
Manager.....Mr. A. M. PALMER.
EVERY NIGHT,
THE DANICHEFFS.
HOUSE CROWDED AT EVERY REPRESENTATION.
"The most EFFECTIVE of the many GOOD PLAYS produced at the UNION SQUARE THEATRE."
SEATS MAY BE PROCURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
SATURDAY, AT 1:30, ELEVENTH MATINEE OF THE DANICHEFFS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
JARRETT & PALMER.....JOHN McCULLOUGH
. The brevity of the engagement at Mr. McCULLOUGH admits of no delay for those who desire to see his magnificent impersonations. None of the pieces will be repeated beyond the number of times announced. On Monday next the distinguished actor will appear in his great character of THE GLADIATOR.
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11,
Grand Shakespearian revival,
RICHARD III.
THURSDAY EVENING—Repetition of RICHARD III.
FRIDAY EVENING, OTHELLO. Mr. McCULLOUGH in his fine part of Mr. H. Warde as Iago.
SATURDAY MATINEE, OTHELLO. Mr. McCULLOUGH as IAGO; Mr. Warde in the title part.
SATURDAY NIGHT—Repetition of KING RICHARD III.
MATINEE SATURDAY BEGINS AT 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. THE GREAT EVENT.
MR. TOOKER'S FAREWELL BENEFIT!!!
The grand dramatic and musical entertainment will be given on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, April 19, when a surprise in great bill will be offered.
Among the retained volunteering artists are the distinguished comedienne,
MISS FANNY DAVENPORT!
The representative American prima donna,
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG!
The great tragedian,
MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH!
And others, whose names will shortly transpire.
SECURED SEATS will be ready for SPECIAL SEATS begins this morning at the box office.
SECURED SEATS.....$1 50

MR. TOOKER'S BENEFIT—CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, America's representative prima donna, appears. SALE OF SEATS begins to-day.

MISS FANNY DAVENPORT APPEARS AT MR. TOOKER'S FAREWELL BENEFIT, by the courteous consent of Manager HARRIGAN, on THURSDAY.

NEW BROADWAY THEATRE.—OWING TO THE sudden and severe illness of Miss Mordaunt there will be no performance given at this theatre until further notice.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA.
ALBITES & PALMIERI.....DIRECTORS
D. DE VIVO.....MANAGER
FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.
TH GREAT OPERATIC EVENT!
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) EVENING,
INITIAL PRODUCTION IN AMERICA OF VERDI'S GRAND TRAGIC OPERA,
DON CARLOS.
DON CARLOS,
DON CARLOS,
which combines all the maestro's unrivalled wealth of melody and orchestral effects.
TO MORROW (THURSDAY), APRIL 12.
debut of the beautiful distinguished prima donna, Signorina TERESINA PERELLI.
The cast embracing Mme. PALMIERI, the superb artist, Signor CELADA, the phenomenal tenor,
Sig. BAGNOLAS, the eminent baritone, Sig. DAL NEGRO, the fine basso; Miles. PERSIANI, RASTELLI, &c.
A GORGEOUS MISE EN SCÈNE.
A CHORUS OF 60 VOICES, AND THE ORCHESTRA and STAGE BAND, numbering 75 virtuosi, under the direction of Mr. MAX MARETZEK.
Also two hundred (200) auxiliaries for the GRAND PROCESSION in the third act.
SEATS FOR DON CARLOS
FOR SALE NOW AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, at 701 and 111 Broadway; also at 23 Union square.
FRIDAY EVENING, SECOND NIGHT OF DON CARLOS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE—FAUST.
MATINEE (SATURDAY AT 2) MATINEE.
FAUST. FAUST.
Matinee prices—Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50c. extra

STEINWAY HALL.
Last appearance of
OLE BULL
in New York prior to his departure for Europe.
The greatest living performer on the violin will give another
GRAND CONCERT,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 11,
in which the following artists will appear:—
MLLE. EMMA THURSBY,
the most eminent American
Concert Vocalist.
SIG. TAGLIAPIETRA,
the great Baritone,
MME. ANNETTE ESSIPOFF,
the renowned Pianist.
Admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
Seats can now be secured at Steinway Hall, April 11, in which the following artists will appear:—

OLYMPIC THEATRE. 624 BROADWAY.
Brilliant success of
HUMPTY DUMPTY. HUMPTY DUMPTY,
with NICK ROBERTS' TROUPE and GRIMALDI.
Crowded and fashionable audiences.
ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF HOUSE, 25 CENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
THE BEST ORCHESTRA CHAIRS FIFTY CENTS.
FIFTY CENTS. FIFTY CENTS.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY
MATINEE SATURDAY
MATINEE
THIS WEDNESDAY AT 2 P. M.
THIS WEDNESDAY AT 2 P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.
This evening will be presented Tom Taylor's celebrated Drama of the
TICKET OF LEAVE MAN,
with a splendid cast;
preceded by a
FAVORITE FARCE.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE,
728—BROADWAY—730.
Crowded and fashionable audiences.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
HELLER'S.....The most astounding.....WONDERS
HELLER'S.....Programme of.....WONDERS
HELLER'S.....MIRACLES AND WONDERS.....WONDERS
HELLER'S.....ever produced in New York.....WONDERS
HELLER'S.....Engagement of.....WONDERS
HELLER'S.....The famous Hat Trick.....WONDERS
HELLER'S.....WONDERS
HELLER'S.....LEOTARD.....WONDERS
HELLER'S.....THE SPIRIT COMEDY.....WONDERS
HELLER'S.....Mrs. HARRIET HELLER.....WONDERS
HELLER'S.....BOXING A MEDIUM.....WONDERS
HELLER'S.....STORM AND SUNSHINE.....WONDERS
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO MATINEE.
Mr. PUNCH—SATURDAY MATINEE.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, EVERYTHING
16th st. and Broadway. first class.
Good Times Resumed.
Change of Programme To-night.
New Bill and Company To-night.
Handsomest Ballet in the world.
Lovely Models in Tableaux Vivants.
Miss Nellie Moreland,
by the largest and Best Company in the City.
Matinee Monday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2.

LEOTARD. TO-DAY, AT 2.
HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.

WANTED—20 PRETTY CHILDREN, ABOUT 10 years old, for dramatic production; also character actor, who can sing baritone solo, and first class singing soubrette. Apply at 10 to-day, about noon.

THE MARVELLOUS HAT TRICK.
HELLER MATINEE TO-DAY.

ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
STEINWAY HALL.
GREAT MEDIEVAL CHRISTMAS CARNAVAL
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 14,
at 2:30 o'clock.
Soloists.
THE CREATION.
Soloists.
Miss EMMA C. THURSBY, GEORGE SIMPSON and FRANZ REMMERTZ.
Seats at $1 can now be procured at 701 and 111 Broadway, 23 Union square and Steinway Hall.

LEOTARD ON THE TRAPEZE.
HELLER MATINEE TO-DAY.

GRAND CONCERT COMPLIMENTARY.—MR. FREDerick Boscovitz (pianist of the Telephone concerts), Signor Tamaro, Misses Carpi, Scholl, Simpson and other artists have volunteered their services for the Grand Concert to be given in Grace Baptist Church, 53d st., near 7th av., for the benefit of the Free Dispensary, Thursday evening, April 12, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets $1; three for $2.

HANDEL'S CELEBRATED "LARGO," AS PLAYED with great success by Theo. Thomas' orchestra, arranged for piano by William Mason, Op. 66, just published by EDWARD SCHUBERTH & CO., 23 Union square.

MRS. KEPTIC. TO-DAY AT 2.
HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.

CHICKERING HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 11, Grand Charity Concert, with Recitation; Miss Beebe, soprano; Mr. Nilsen, tenor; Mr. A. H. Pease, pianist; Mr. Charles Fradel, 'cellist, and others; Mr. C. Florio, accompanist. Reserved Seats $1, at schuberth's, 23 Union square, and at the door.

FROBISHER'S POPULAR R CITALS.—JUST OUT. New Selections, 25c. FRENCH & SON, 122 Nassau st. and all book stores.

GENERAL NEWTON'S LECTURE, WITH EXTENsive experiments, "The Improvements Being Made in the East River, and Their Future Importance to the Metropolis" (benefit of Central Dispensary), at Cooper Institute, this evening, at 8 P. M.
Box office at Cooper Institute now open. Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, $1.

"PALAIS ROYAL," 489 6TH AV.—FORTY YOUNG ladies and gents. Don't forget the last ball Thursday night. Grand Shadow Dancants.

BOXING A MEDIUM.
HELLER MATINEE. TO-DAY.

THE NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM, 103 AND 105 BOWERY.—NOVEL MECHANICAL AVIOLA. The wonderful MUSICAL GERMAN FAMILY of Mikado, Bushmen and Wild Boys. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. ADMISSION, 15 CENTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 BROADWAY.
HARRIGAN & HART.....Proprietors
W. W. HANLEY.....Manager
MONAHON'S DREAM. HARRIGAN & HART.
Terrible Example. Coon Burgess, Great Laughing Song; the shrieking Bandam Brothers, Quilter and Goldrick; Miss Whittingham and Master Newman; Edwin French, Billy Barry, Thomas and Watson, Alice Bennett, Billy Gray. MONAHON'S DREAM every Evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinee.

THE GRAND WAGNER OPERA FESTIVAL.
Mr. J. C. FRYER respectfully announces that preparations are now being made for the
SECOND WAGNER FESTIVAL
IN NEW YORK.
Due notice will be given of the commencement of the sale of season tickets.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. BROOKLYN
Mr. J. FRYER.....Director
GRAND WAGNER OPERA FEST.
Mr. J. C. FRYER respectfully announces
HIS FIRST BENEFIT IN BROOKLYN,
on THURSDAY EVENING, April 12, 1877, at 8,
and the final performance this season in Brooklyn.
TANNHAUSER
TANNHAUSER
will be performed with a great cast.
Mme. EUGENIE PAPPENHEIM, in her great role of
ELIZABETH.
Seats can now be had at 111 Broadway, New York, and Brooklyn Academy of Music.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
ALL NOVELTIES POSTPONED in consequence of the
ILMENSE POPULAR SENSATION created by the
PPP RRR II NN N CCC EEEE SSS SSS
P P R R II N N N C E S S
PPP RRR II N N N C EEE SSS SSS
P R R II N NN C E S S
PPP RRR II N N NC EEE SSS SSS
P R R II N N C E S S
P R R II N N CCC EEEE SSS SSS
RRRR OOO Y Y A L
R R O O Y Y A A L
R R O O Y Y A A L
RRRR O O YY AAAA L
R R O O Y A A L
R R O O Y Y A A L
R R OOO Y Y A A LLLL
Mr. COGHLAN as.....The OFFICER of FORTUNE
Miss DAVENPORT as.....The PRINCESS ROYAL
The HERALD says:—"The theatre is crowded, and the Princess Royal UNQUESTIONABLY A SUCCESS."
The TRIBUNE says:—"The spectator follows the action with an EAGER DESIRE to know where it will end!"
The MAIL says:—"No popular element is lacking."
The TIMES says:—"The applause is unanimous."
The SENSATIONAL TABLEAUX nightly redemanded.
THE MOVING HOUSE!!
THE ENCHANTED MIRROR! The GRAND PANORAMA!
PRINCESS' MINSTRELS!!!
MATINEE..... Seats secured two weeks ahead.
SATURDAY AT 2.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr

INFERNAL MACHINE, OR WHAT?

The Steamer Frisia's Mysterious Cask of Wine.

PANIC AT THE PUBLIC STORES.

Is There Another "Dynamite Fiend" in Existence?

From Deputy Collector Blatchford, down through the superintendents, examiners, gaugers, samplers and laborers at the United States public stores, Washington and Laight streets, this city, there was considerable commotion yesterday afternoon. This commotion was unpleasantly linked with a real, downright, disagreeable fright that for a while blocked the wheels of business and made one and all alike hold their breaths and shudder at "what might have been." The cause of this sudden turning topsy turvy of a well regulated department of the customs was the discovery in an unpretentious cask of unpalatable wine of a tin can that contained cartridges of dynamite, enough in number and quantity to have blown the public stores and all within them, men and merchandise, to Davy Jones' locker. This deadly explosive agent was neatly packed away, with several hundred feet of fuse, of two varieties, and about two and a half gallons of glycerine, making an infernal machine of the most frightful character. Luckily the discovery was made without accident, but the rolling and the turning and the thumping and the jarring that the cask and can received before the presence of the terrible agent and its villanous accompaniments were known seem sufficient to have exploded the cartridges, and that this result did not come to pass seems like a special interference on the part of Providence. How the infernal machine, or whatever it may be appropriately called, was discovered is as follows:—

A PERPLEXED GAUGER.

The cask of wine—and a meaner looking cask never was seen—was discharged from the hold of the Hamburg-American Packet Company's steamship Frisia, at Hoboken, on the 23d of March last. "Wein" was marked conspicuously on one of the heads, and under it, in white paint, was this address:—

Mr. JACOB FRECH,
Huntington,
Huntington county,
North America. Indiana.

Rolled out of the way until the gaugers could attend to their duty of looking after the cask it remained on the dock for several days. The steamer's manifest showed that it was consigned to Messrs. A. C. L. & O. Meyers, forwarding agents, of New York. How much the cask was bounced about on the Hoboken pier none of the laborers in the steamship company's employ now care to admit, but its insignificant appearance was the cause of its being frequently tossed and tumbled around out of the way of the larger freight. Had they known what was inside of its sturdy staves that dock would have been cleared within the twinkling of an eye and given a very wide berth until the danger was removed. In due time the gauger, armed with his gauging rod, came along and stopped before Frech's cask. His companion, the official "bung starter" followed, and at once commenced the thumping process to start the bung and leave the gauger's way clear. Down into the depths of the wine—right, left and through the middle—went the rod part of the way, but the examination failed to be satisfactory.

"Queer sort of wine, this!" growled the gauger.

"Why, what's the matter?" asked the bung starter.

"Don't know, but it's devilish queer wine—some Dutch stuff," again growled the man of the rod, and down the second time he endeavored to plunge the instrument. As before it struck something very solid, and, as wine "don't come that way," the gauger thought, he gave up the job.

"Let me try," urged the bung starter, and with the handle of his wooden mallet he plunged in every direction inside the cask, and he, too, failed to discover the obstruction.

"Them's smuggled goods in there," shouted gleefully the man of the mallet.

"Sure as smoke," chimed in the man of the rod.

"Let's report it," exclaimed the first.

"Agreed," cried the gauger, and the cask for a time was left alone, the above officials proceeding with their work, while visions of "percentage" from the sale of the valuable goods within flitted through their minds.

AT THE PUBLIC STORES.

In due time Mr. Joseph Farrington, chief examiner of liquors at the public stores, was apprised of the mysterious cask taken from the Frisia's hold, and he at once ordered it across the river to the sample room in the building. It took two of them to roll it there, and yesterday morning, when Mr. Farrington first saw it, he seemed rather disgusted that the cask was so small. It would hold not more than eighteen gallons. Farrington forgot all about the size of the cask in a few minutes, and stood aghast at what it disclosed. The staves were fully an inch thick, and several iron and wooden hoops at intervals of only two or three inches made it very strong. All being ready for the official examination of the cask's contents, the work was commenced in the presence of several persons. A pail was procured and the wine removed. There was only a moderate quantity, and that was of the most miserable quality. "Not fit to drink," said everybody. "No, not even fit to smell," added they. And so the liquor was placed aside as of no value and beneath notice.

"Knock those wooden hoops off," ordered Farrington.

A dozen smart raps with a hammer and the hoops were on the floor.

"I'll take the head out," said Farrington, and suiting the action to the words, the cask could be looked into in a minute.

INFERNAL MACHINE OR WHAT?

Braced fore and aft and athwartships, in the centre of the cask, was a can, hermetically sealed, about 11½ inches long and 10 inches through. There was no mark to determine its contents. Farrington called for tools, when he cut the thick wire braces and lifted the can from its place. The Frisia's voyage of thirteen days from Hamburg had failed to move it. Another tool was called for and Farrington went to work more lively than ever to find out what was inside of the can. The top was soon cut open, and then—well, there were more white faces about that cask than there had been about any similar cask in the public stores for an age. By instinct, seemingly, every man was instantly conscious that there was danger in the air. The two varieties of fuse lay neatly coiled in the centre of the can, and filling it was some dark fluid—glycerine, it was called. Two mysterious, small tin boxes lay on top, and around the sides were the dynamite cartridges. How many could not be ascertained, but it likely that the number will ever be known, as neither Mr. Farrington nor his attendants desired to extend the investigation.

So soon as the company gathered their wits the can was cautiously taken in hand and removed to the yard adjoining Hubert street, where, in the centre of the lot, it was placed. Here the HERALD reporter had a good chance of looking at the infernal machine during the afternoon. The cartridges were 2¾ inches long by ⅝ inch through, and around each was a coarse straw colored wrapper, with the following business mark:—

GEBR. KREBS & CO.,
in coln.

THE FUSE AND FLUID.

Out of the building safely, the next move was to get it out of the way altogether. To this end Deputy Collector Blatchford, who had been apprised of the whole affair, sent word to the Inspector of the Police Department, and later in the day William Terhune, Inspector of Combustibles, with an assistant, responded. Neither of these officials liked the looks of the load in the consulting room, and for a time it perplexed them decidedly. The HERALD reporter left them standing beside the machine, evidently undetermined how to act, but the feeling seemed to be that the best place for the entire contrivance was at the bottom of the North River. And there it likely is, or was placed, out of harm's way.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BLATCHFORD'S THEORY.

Deputy Collector Blatchford's theory is that the shipper of the cask wished to send the dynamite to his friend Frech in Huntington, Ind., for business purposes, and adopted this plan. The latter desired to blast with it, perhaps, and not for any diabolical use like dynamite. Dynamite, since the attempt of Thomas to sink the Mosel, is not allowed to be carried in any shape by steamships across the ocean, and Frech and his foreign friend knowing this attempted to transportation surreptitiously. The careful bracing of the can leads to this conclusion, or so thinks Mr. Blatchford. Yet, if the cask should have fallen when being lowered into the hold of the steamship at Hamburg or being lifted out at the Hoboken dock, it would have blown the vessel into pieces. Such a terrible result must have occurred at any time had the tension of the can been started and a concussion of sufficient force befell the cask. "All's well that ends well," however, and the dynamite cartridges are now where Mr. Frech will never see them. The Frisia arrived at this port on the 20th of March with a full cargo and 272 passengers.

A DENIAL.

Joseph Barnabo, who is charged by Valentini, the ex-clergyman now in the Tombs on the charge of having acted outrageously toward children who went to his lodging house, with having been his partner and of enjoying the questionable luxury of seven wives, denies that he ever was a partner of his and laughs to scorn the accusation about the plurality of wives. "I have but one wife," said Barnabo to a HERALD reporter yesterday, "and she is a lady."

WASHINGTON.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1877.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—CLERK ADAMS ON THE CONTESTED SEATS.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives to-day, in the course of conversation, said that up to this time he had furnished to the Treasury Department the names of such members of Congress elect only as he was satisfied ought to go upon the roll. The information had been asked by the department in order that it might know to whom instalments of salary might be paid. The Clerk also furnished the proof on which he thus acted. There are some certificates of election about which he supposes there may be a difference of opinion, and these he is now carefully considering with a view to a correct conclusion, and that he may act in the premises in conformity with what he understands to be the requirement of law.

The Clerk to-day received a brief despatch from Mr. Patterson, of Colorado, who denies the right of Mr. Belford to a seat in the next Congress on the ground that he could not be elected at the same election to fill the fragment of a term in the Forty-fourth and a full term in the Forty-fifth Congress. The convention providing that one representative from the State at large should be elected at the first election under the constitution and thereafter at such times and places as may be prescribed by law, Mr. Patterson contends that as such provision has not been made by the State his own election is valid under the general law of Congress, which establishes the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November as the day in each of the States and Territories for the election of Representatives and Delegates to the Forty-fifth Congress. The Clerk says he is now carefully considering the law and all the facts of the case of contest between Messrs. Patterson and Belford, and therefore cannot as yet even pretend to know exactly what he will do with regard to Colorado. His duty, however, requires that before each meeting of Congress he shall place on the roll the names of such persons only whose credentials show that they were regularly elected in accordance with the law of the State or the general law of the United States.

The Clerk has before him two sets of certificates from Louisiana; one of them from Governor Kellogg, giving the republicans four and the democrats two members, and the other from Governor Nicholls, giving the democrats four and the republicans two members of the House.

THE MAIL MESSENGER SERVICE IN NEW YORK—ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL BRADY'S DECISION RECONSIDERED.

Second Assistant Postmaster General Brady to-day reconsidered his decision of yesterday in relation to readvertising for proposals for mail messenger service in New York city, upon the showing of the bondsman that, notwithstanding the discrepancy in the date of his signing the bond, he was present when the bond was filed and when the bid was opened, thereby assenting to it. Under this statement of the case it was again referred to Judge Spence, Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office Department, who heard counsel for J. K. Otis, who claims the contract as the lowest bidder, and for Dodd & Co., the present contractors. Judge Spence delivered his opinion to General Brady late this evening, but the final decision of the department will not be announced until to-morrow. It has also been decided to readvertise the station service in Philadelphia, the wagons described in the advertisement being found, on investigation, not suitable for the service.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT—THE LAW OF APPORTIONMENT TO BE RIGIDLY ENFORCED.

The following is the law relative to appointments in the Treasury Department:—

That on and after January 1, 1876, the appointments of this department shall be so arranged as to be equally distributed between the several States of the United States, the Territories and the District of Columbia, according to population.

Act approved March 3, 1875.

The above law Secretary Sherman will rigidly enforce, and under it there can at present be no appointments from New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Arizona and the District of Columbia. The Secretary will also insist that only one member of a family shall be employed in the Treasury Department.

REVENUE FRAUDS IN NORTH CAROLINA—MALICIOUS PROSECUTION OF THE AGENTS.

Very extensive revenue frauds in the manufacture of tobacco in North Carolina have recently been discovered, and the department purposes taking vigorous measures to bring the parties concerned in them to speedy punishment. Some thirty manufacturers in the county of Surrey are charged with participation in these fraudulent transactions, and have been indicted before a grand jury of the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of North Carolina within the past few days, through the efforts of Revenue Agents Brooks and Wagner. Major Wagner has charge of the district in which these frauds were perpetrated. As a means of deterring the revenue agents from the performance of their duties, a number of suits have been brought against them for alleged technical violations of law, but the department has signified its intention to fully sustain the agents in their zealous prosecution of these and all other violations of the internal revenue laws, and has assured them that the power of the government will be invoked to protect them against all such malicious suits. The frauds discovered in North Carolina are estimated by the revenue agents to exceed one-third of the total amount of internal revenue taxes collected in that State.

THE TRIAL OF OTTMAN, THE ALLEGED TREASURY ROBBER.

The case of W. H. Ottmann, indicted for receiving $47,000 stolen from the United States Treasury, was given to the jury at four o'clock this afternoon, but no verdict has yet been rendered, the jury being unable to agree.

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF THE CONSULTATIONS PUBLISHED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—ATTITUDE ASSUMED BY JUDGE BRADLEY.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1877.

The *Congressional Record* issued to-day makes a volume of 108 pages, covering the remarks of members of the Electoral Commission in the consultations thereof, as reduced to writing by themselves, in accordance with the resolution of the Commission.

JUSTICE BRADLEY'S POSITION.

Associate Justice Bradley, who was so often specially referred to by the press, took the ground that Congress cannot institute a scrutiny into the appointment of electors of a State; it would be taking it out of the hands of the State, to which it properly belongs. This never could have been contemplated by the States when they adopted the constitution. It would be going one step further back than that instrument allows.

It is the business and jurisdiction of the State to prevent frauds from being perpetrated in the appointment of its electors and not the business or jurisdiction of Congress. The State is a sovereign power within its jurisdiction, and Congress can no more control or review the exercise of that jurisdiction than it can that of a foreign government.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES.

The investigations made by legislative committees in the loose manner in which in regard to usually made are not only not adapted to the proper ascertainment of the truth for such a purpose, but are totally unauthorized by the constitution. As methods of inquiry for ordinary legislative purposes, they are capable of laying the foundation of resolutions for bringing in an impeachment of the President for unconstitutional interference, of course they are competent, but not for the purpose of receiving or rejecting the vote of a State for the Presidential office. They are not made such by any constitutional provision or by any law. Legislation may be based on the private knowledge of members, and a resolution to bring in an impeachment may rest on ex parte affidavits or on general information, and, therefore, the evidence taken by a committee cannot be deemed incompetent for such a purpose, but is often of great service in giving information to the houses as legislative bodies, and to the House of Representatives as the grand inquest of the nation. But the decision to receive or reject the vote of a State is a final decision on the right of the State in that behalf, and one of a most solemn and delicate nature, and cannot properly be based on the depositions of witnesses gathered in the drag net of a Congressional committee.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF NATIONAL VESSELS—ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1877.

The Navy Department has received information to the effect that the United States steamer Huron arrived at St. Thomas on the 28th of March. She experienced head winds and a heavy sea during the greater part of the passage from Port Royal. After coaling she was to proceed to Port au Spain, Trinidad.

The Ossipee was at Havana on the 31st of March.

The Plymouth was at Baton Rouge yesterday, on her way up the Mississippi River. Her decks were thronged with visitors, who were coming from all parts of the interior.

ORDERS.

Assistant Surgeons George E. H. Harman and Frank B. Stephenson are ordered to examination preliminary to promotion. Boatswain Joseph McDonald is ordered to the Saratoga at Washington, D. C. Surgeon William K. Van Reypen is detached from the Naval Hospital at New York and granted four months' leave of absence from May 24, with permission to visit Europe.

TEE JEWETT TRAGEDY.

Beyond the taking of the deposition of Mr. Joseph A. Dean by Coroner Ellinger there was nothing of note developed in regard to the Jewett tragedy yesterday. When the jurors convene to-day the deposition will be read to them. It would be improper, Mr. Ellinger said, for him to give the statement of Mr. Dean to the public until it should have been laid before the jury, and therefore he declined to say anything about it when questioned last evening. It was learned, however, that the story of Mr. Dean throws no additional light upon the mystery surrounding the death of the Jewetts. A number of gentlemen connected with the paint and oil trade met yesterday pursuant to a call in order to pass resolutions relative to the death of Mr. George W. Jewett; but, in view of the mystery surrounding his taking off, it was decided to defer the resolutions until the matter shall be cleared up.

A PRIZE FIGHT INTERRUPTED.

TWO ROUNDS FOUGHT, FOLLOWED BY A GENERAL STAMPEDE.

There was to have been a prize fight last night between Tom Dwyer and Cappy Lynch, a couple of uptown pugilists, at the new dumping grounds at the foot of West Fifty-ninth street. Captain Ward heard of the announcement, and, with twenty men dressed in citizens' clothes, arrived at the scene of the encounter and mingled with a crowd of about a hundred people, who were already in waiting. The principals appeared in full arena costume, and began pummelling each other in strict accordance with rules of the flatic art. Two rounds were fought when some of the onlookers recognized the Captain. Immediately the alarm was given and the crowd began to scatter. At this moment Officer Jefferson leaped into the ring and grasped both combatants, but was a moment later knocked senseless by a burly ruffian behind him. A scene of confusion ensued, in which shots were fired, but resulting without effect. Lynch made good his escape, but his opponent was arrested, as were the following persons:—James Cassidy, Ed Granam, James McNeil, Michael Rogers, Dan Riley, John Fardo, Joe Eagan, Thomas Mcsorley, Thomas Reddy, Hugh Heady and John Clarke.

OBITUARY.

DR. N. GERHARD HUTCHISON.

N. Gerhard Hutchison, M. D., died yesterday at No. 479 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, of diphtheria. The deceased, who was a son of ex-Health Commissioner George C. Hutchison, contracted the fatal disease while in attendance on a patient about a week ago. He was born in Missouri about twenty-four years ago, and graduated in the Long Island College Hospital and the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He began practice about two years ago, and his marked ability and kindly disposition early opened to him a path which was highly promising of success in the pursuit of his profession. Dr. Hutchison was Assistant Surgeon of the Twenty-third regiment, N.G.S.N.Y., and was attached to the medical staff of St. Peter's Hospital.

HON. WILLIAM JAMES COVENTRY.

Died, at Earl's Croome Court, near Worcester, England, in March, the Hon. William James Coventry, fourth and youngest son of George William, seventh Earl of Coventry. He was born 1st of January, 1797, and was, therefore, in his 81st year. He married, on the 26th of July, 1821, Mary, second daughter of the late James Laing, of Jamaica. Matters affecting the welfare of local agriculture engaged his sympathy and zealous co-operation. He was Vice President of the Worcestershire Agricultural Society in 1844. He conspicuously attended its meetings. This was especially the case thirty or forty years ago. He gave staunch support to fox hunting. As late as 1861 he became major of the Worcestershire regiment of yeomanry. He died deeply lamented by the community. Mr. Coventry was the oldest blood relative of Mr. Coventry Waddell of New York.

ANDREW HALLIDAY DUFF.

The cable announces the death of Andrew Halliday-Duff in London yesterday. He was the son of the late Rev. William Duff and was born in Scotland in 1830. He was educated in Aberdeen. On completing his studies he repaired to London and soon found occupation as a journalist, making his first attempt on the *Morning Chronicle*. He then became a contributor to the *Cornhill Magazine* and became a friend of W. M. Thackeray. In 1861 he was invited to join Charles Dickens' staff on *All the Year Round*, and was for many years one of the principal contributors to that periodical. Three volumes of his essays, contributed to Mr. Dickens' serial, have been republished—viz., "Every Day Papers" (1864), "Sunnyside Papers" and "Town and Country" (1866). Mr. Halliday-Duff at last drifted into dramatic literature and, besides many farces and burlesques, produced plays and dramatic adaptations from the novels of Dickens, Scott, Hugo and Ainsworth.

RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICANS.

REORGANIZATION OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 10, 1877.

The Republican State Central Committee met for organization this morning. Postmaster C. R. Brayton, of this city, was re-elected chairman. The criticisms made upon his participation in politics, and the charge of disaffected republicans that his prominence in the recent gubernatorial campaign greatly disturbed the party, it is alleged induced him to decline the position. A resolution, however, was adopted, thanking him for the arduous and efficient services rendered as chairman of said committee during the past year.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

THE LOCAL CONTEST IN TRENTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

TRENTON, N. J., April 10, 1877.

The city elections here yesterday resulted in the election of Daniel R. Bodine, dem., Mayor; William Lalor, dem., School Superintendent; Walter F. Bartlett, rep., Receiver of Taxes, and five democratic and three republican members of Council. The Council now stands twelve republicans to nine democrats. The contest throughout was more of a local than a political character, and, on the whole, the republicans won the most substantial part of the fight. Professor Ellis, the defeated republican candidate for Mayor, made a very creditable run, and, but for the opposition of the operative potters, most of whom belong to his party, he would have been elected.

AN EVEN THING IN PATERSON.

PATERSON, N. J., April 10, 1877.

At the election in this city yesterday Benjamin Buckley, rep., was elected Mayor by 570 majority. The democrats elected two Assessors. The Board of Aldermen remains a tie, as for two years past.

MURDERER ARRESTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ST. LOUIS, April 10, 1877.

Eli Robinson, who recently murdered his brother, Colonel Jeff Robinson, at Union Star, Dekalb county, Mo., was captured yesterday at Harrisonville, Clinton county, by T. R. Livingston, constable at Plattsburg. He will be delivered to the authorities of Dekalb county. Constable Livingston, his captor, is seventy-four years old.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL AND MAY.

Steamer.	*Sails.*	*Destination*	*Office.*
Russia	April 11.	Liverpool	4Bowling Green
W A Scholten	April 11.	Rotterdam	50 Broadway
Lafayette	April 12.	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Celtic	April 14.	Liverpool	37 Broadway
City of Richmond	April 14.	Liverpool	15 Broadway
California	April 14.	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Neckar	April 14.	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
State of Nebraska	April 17.	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Montana	April 17.	Liverpool	29 Broadway
St Laurent	April 18.	Havre	55 Broadway
State of Indiana	April 21.	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Germanic	April 21.	Liverpool	37 Broadway
City of Brussels	April 21.	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Ethiopia	April 21.	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Main	April 21.	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Spain	April 24.	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Wisconsin	April 24.	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Ville de Paris	April 25.	Havre	55 Broadway
Hohhein	April 25.	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Harmonia	April 26.	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Elysia	April 28.	London	7 Bowling Green
Baltic	April 28.	Liverpool	37 Broadway
City of Berlin	April 28.	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Weser	April 28.	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Victoria	April 28.	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Wyoming	May 1	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Abyssinia	May 2.	Liverpool	50 Broadway
Herder	May 3.	Hamburg	61 Broadway
State of Penn'a	May 3.	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Adriatic	May 5.	Liverpool	37 Broadway
Bolivia	May 5.	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Mosel	May 5.	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Egypt	May 5.	Liverpool	29 Broadway
State of Virginia	May 10.	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Nevada	May 15.	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Utopia	May 19.	London	7 Bowling Green

SHIPPING NEWS

HERALD YACHT WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

APRIL 10, 1877.

At	Hour.	Bar. Inches.	Ther. Deg.	Wind.	State of Weather.
Horseshoe	Noon	30.00	60	NE*	Partly cldy
Sandy Hook	4 PM	29.85	45	S†	Partly cldy
Bar	PM	30.00	42	S‡	Partly cldy
Sandy Hook	12 PM	30.00	39	S‡	Clear

*Brisk. †Moderate. ‡Gentle.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY

SUN AND MOON.		HIGH WATER.	
Sun rises	6 27	Gov. Island	7 05
Sun sets	6 35	Sandy Hook	6 20
Moon rises	4 22	Hell Gate	8 50

PORT OF NEW YORK, APRIL 10, 1877.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Steamer Algeria (Br), Watson, Liverpool March 31 and Queenstown April 1, with mdse and 120 passengers to C G Rocklyn.

Steamer Greece (Br), Andrews, London March 29, with mdse and 91 passengers to F W Hurst. April 5, in lat 45 40, lon 40 10, passed an Inman steamer bound E; same date, lat 45 18, lon 42 50, passed a British bark showing signal letters P K C. bound W; 8th, lat 41 30, lon 64, passed a steamer showing a white light on the bridge bound W.

Steamer Arragon (Br), Symons, Bristol March 28, with mdse and 35 passengers to W D Morgan. Had strong NW gales, &c.

Steamer Ethiopia (Br), Craig, Glasgow March 31 via Moville April 1, with mdse and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steamer St Laurent (Fr), Duchesnes, Havre March 31 via Plymouth April 1, with mdse and passengers to Louis de Bebian.

Steamer Amerique (Fr), Ponzois, Havre Dec 23 via Seabright, NJ (where she has been ashore since Jan 7), to Louis de Bebian & General News columns).

Steamer Sidonian (Br), Edwards, Naples March 15, Messina 19th, Palermo 22d, Gibraltar 28th, with fruit and 13 passengers to Henderson Bros. Had moderate weather. April 9, 10 AM, lat 41 08, lon 65 50, passed steamer Olympia (Br), from the Mediterranean for New York.

Bark Victor (Nor), Waage, London 34 days, in ballast, to Benham & Boyeson. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Schr Wm Clark, Clark, Virginia.

PASSED THROUGH HELL GATE.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamer Neptune, Berry, Boston for New York.

Steamer City of Fitchburg, Springer, New Bedford for New York.

Steamer Galatea, Walden, Providence for New York.

Steamer Amos C Barstow, Kenny, Providence for New York.

Schr Astra (Br), Hunt, St John, NB, for New York.

Schr Jed F Duren, Cook, West Isles, NB, for New York.

Schr Atlanta (Br), Clowes, Parrsboro, NS, for New York.

Schr Guiding Star (Br), Sanford, Cornwallis, NS, for New York.

Schr J A Hatfield (Br), Hatfield, Windsor, NS, for New York.

Schr Zelia, Rogers, Bucksport, Me, for New York.

Schr Keystone, Brooks, Calais for New York.

Schr A Heaton, Phinney, Boston for New York.

Schr Wm P Ritchie, Searse, Boston for New York.

Schr John Lozier, Tisdall, Taunton for New York.

Schr Sallie W Ponder, Hickey, Taunton for New York.

Schr Edward Everett, Hamilton, Providence for New York.

Schr Prudence, Haisey, Pawtucket for New York.

Schr Helen, Perry, for Hereford for New York.

Schr Abby A Heatley, Musaffey, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr J G Fell, Shropshire, Providence for New York.

Schr H B Diverty, Nickerson, Providence for New York.

Schr Oceanus, Young, Providence for New York.

Schr Jennie C Ross, Providence for New York.

Schr Convoy, French, Providence for New York.

Schr Mary Natt, Natt, Stonington, for New York.

Schr C B Woods (Br), New Glasgow for Philadelphia.

Schr Charles E Smith, Hanson, New Haven for Philadelphia.

Schr Lillie O Wells, Wells, East Greenwich for New York.

Schr Copy, West, Port Jefferson for New York.

Schr Jennie Rossiine, Tooker, Port Jefferson, for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Steamer Glaucus, Bearse, New York for Boston.

Steamer Albatross, Davis, New York for Fall River.

Steamer Bellevue, Geer, New York for New London and Norwich.

Bark N M Haven (of Portland), Ulrich, New York for Portland.

Schr Ned Sumter, Founsin, New York for Salem.

Schr Lucius, Horton, New York for Providence.

Bark B F Watson, Hawkins, New York for Shanghai.

Schr Samuel P Godwin, Williams, New York for Stamford.

Schr John Stockham, Hart, Hoboken for Providence.

Schr S M Tyler, Hart, Hoboken for Providence.

Schr Kate Sterling, Hall, Providence for New York.

Schr Golden Eagle, Kelly, Port Johnson for Providence.

Schr T P Abel, Hall, Port Johnson for Newport.

Schr Thomas P Cooper, Hogan, Port Johnson for New port.

Schr M Bird, Seligman, Elizabethport for Blue Hills, Me.

CLEARED.

Steamer Idaho (Br), Gadd, Liverpool via Queenstown—Williams & Guion.

Steamer Humboldt (Br), Clarke, Liverpool—Burk & Jevons.

Steamer August Andre (Belg), Knudson, Antwerp—Funch, Edye & Co.

Steamer Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk—Old Dominion Steam ship Co.

Steamer Vineland, Bowen, Baltimore—Wm Dalzell.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia—Jas Hand.

Steamer Agnes, Smith, Philadelphia—Rogers & Morgan.

Steamer Glaucus, Bearse, Boston—H P Dimock.

Ship Lord Canning (Br), Bently, Spool, E—Barclay & Livingston.

Ship Tamerlane (Ger), Siedenburg, Bremen—C Tobias & Co.

Bark Fetisch (Ger), Schmidt, Yokohama—Punch, Edye & Co.

Bark Chas F Elwell (Br), Crosby, Liverpool via Calais, Me—Jas W Elwell & Co.

Bark Challenge (Br), Sharp, Penarth Roads for orders—Geo F Bunting.

Bark Ismaele (Ital), Allegro, Belfast, I—Benham & Boyeson.

Bark Elena Cordano (Ital), Schiaffino, Newry, I—John C Seager.

Bark Brilliant (Nor), Christensen, Limerick—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Stralsund (Ger), Oehlberz, Hamburg—Dill & Rasmann.

Bark Nietanz (Br), Masters, St George (Bermuda)—Middleton & Co (recleared from April 7).

Bark Clara E McGilvery, Walnutt, Bucksville, SC—Carver & Barnes.

Brig Acinel (Dan), Poulsen, Aulborg, Den—Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Selina Stanford, (Ital), Maresca, Pozzuoli (Italy)—John C Seager.

Brig Nellie Ware, Ashbury, Minatitlan, Mex—J O Ward & Co.

Brig Somerset (Br), Haley, St George (Bermuda)—Middleton & Co.

Brig British Queen (Br), Eaton, Cornwallis, NS—C W Bertram.

Schr Vesta (Br), Palmer, Point-a-Pitre—H A Vatable & Son.

Schr Azelda & Laura, Jorgensen, Puerto Plata—B J Wenberg & Co.

Schr Chas Morford, Parsons, St Jago de Cuba—Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr Freedom (Br), O'Leary, Manzanillo—Hutton, Watson & Co.

Schr Willamine, Scott, Brunswick, Ga—Warren Ray.

Schr Ophir, Goth, Boston, Xass—Chas Twing.

Schr Nelson Harvey, Little, New Bedford—Ferguson & Wood.

Cleared 9th, schr Jonn H Converse, Coffin, Point-a-Pitre—H A Vatable & Son.

SAILED.

Steamers Idaho (Br), for Liverpool; Wyanoke, Richmond, &c; Agnes, Philadelphia.

MARITIME MISCELLANY.

STEAMER EMPIRE STATE arrived at Fall River from Bristol Saturday, where she will be kept sufficient to allow her to proceed to Philadelphia, where she is to have new boilers and other repairs, preparatory to going on the route between New York and Long Branch, which route she is to run this coming season.

STEAMER RUSLAND (Ger), ashore at Long Branch, has parted forward and is gradually breaking up; all work suspended.

SHIP PETER MAXWELL (Br), from Baltimore for Europe with petroleum, while tying off Fort Mellenry, ready to sail sprung a leak and the underwriters have ordered her to receive her draft to 22¾ feet, in order, if possible, to find the leak. Her original draft was stated at about 24 feet. The agents of the vessel are confident that she will be placed in a seaworthy condition in a few days and start on her voyage.

SHIP W H MARCY, from New York, which arrived at San Francisco April 9, had been spoken off Falkland Island Feb 8, leaking 10 inches per hour.

SCHR GOV BURTON, from Philadelphia for Charleston, before reported ashore off Cape May 23, was boarded March 31, Hatteras light 15 miles distant, and found to have 5 feet of water in her hold and railroad iron on deck. A log book and her papers were secured by schr H M Merriam.

SCHR WINNER, Leighton, from St Domingo with logwood for Chester, Pa, put into Inagua (not St Thomas) March 25, leaky.

SCHR RAMBLER (fisherman), on her way to Gloucester to bait, anchored off Cross Rip, and was run into by an unknown schooner night of 6th. Was struck forward of the foremast, carrying away bowsprit and causing Rambler to lie in a crippled condition. The vessel in collision with the Rambler was the schr George D Loud, Murphy, of 89 George St, Portland for Kennebunk, arrived at New Bedford 9th. She reports that the Rambler was at anchor and had no lights. The Loud had bowsprit, jibboom and outwater carried away.

SCHR MARY STOWE (of Saybrook), from Hoboken for Pawtucket, was run into Saturday night while lying at anchor near Throgg's Neck, in the Providence River, by schr Helen Mar (of Southport), from Providence for New York. The Mary Stowe had her starboard bow crushed in and forestmast sprung. Her cargo of 300 tons coal was damaged and her gear carried away, and returned to Providence for repairs.

SCHR LIZZIE having midship house badly stove and not being able to get out the gale, slipped both anchors and was towed to Delaware City by steamtug Lennox.

SCHR CANARY, from Mobjack Bay, with lumber, for Boston, parted her chains at Lewes, Del, 9th inst, and went ashore on the south breakwater.

SCHR GODDESS was in Newcastle, Del, Harbor April 10, with loss of anchors and chains and maingaff broken.

SCHR SINALOA, from Machias, before reported towed into Newport April 9 with loss of bowsprit, &c, from collision, will discharge at Newport and repair.

SCHR TRADE WIND, from Alexandria, Va, coal laden, for Hoboken, parted her chains in the gale, shipped both anchors and lay opposite Lewes and filled with water.

SCHR JOHN A GRIFFIN, Foster, coal laden, from Baltimore for Jersey City, parted chains, and went ashore 9th inst on the beach near Lewes, Del.

SCHR CHARLEY WOOLSEY, Brown, from New York for St Marc, was spoken March 31, lat 32 20, lon 73 30, leaking badly.

SCHR. LADY ELLEN, from New York, is ashore on the rocks near Hope Island, Narragansett Bay. [A despatch dated 10th says the Lady Ellen has been pulled off, probably without damage.]

HALIFAX, NS, April 10—Navigation is open to Sydney.

Steamer Northern Light, at Pictou to-day, reports the Gulf clear of ice.

HYANNIS, Mass, April 9—The bark seen ashore on the SE part of Horseshoe Shoal Sunday has since proceeded.

LEWES, Del, April 10—Ship L Grand Gustav (Belg), from Antwerp, remains ashore on the bar inside the Delaware Breakwater, in good condition.

Bark Sirona (Ital), from Hull, remains aground on the bar inside the Delaware Breakwater, in good condition. The gale is moderating slightly.

MYSTIC, April 9—Brig Florence, at this port, reports passing 5th inst, Block Island bearing NNW 22 miles, a large (supposed automatic) buoy.

PORTLAND, April 9—Capt Gardner, who wrecked the Eastern Clipper on the Nova Scotia coast in a fair day last October, sold her at auction, pocketed the money and then disappeared, has been heard from once more. He left the Provinces for Gloucester, Mass, and shipped on a fisherman bound to Georges Banks. The vessel was wrecked and Mr Gardner lost his life.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BALTIMORE, April 10—A day mark has been established on Leading Point, in the Patapsco River. It consists of a mast surmounted by a black iron ball 3 feet in diameter, and is the range coming in Brewerton Channel that must be kept with the lighthouse on Hawkins' Point, one mile distant, the compass bearing of the points named being WSW and ESE.

WHALEMEN.

Cleared at New Bedford April 9, bark Com Morris, Winslow, Atlantic Ocean.

A letter from Capt Robinson, of bark President 2d, of NB, reports her off Cape Race, Newfoundland Feb 28 with 800 bbls of oil all told; all well. Would be at Barbados in May or June.

A letter from Capt Smithers, of bark Pacific, of NB, reports her at sea Jan 7, 3 weeks out, with 45 bbls sp bn.

A letter from Capt Howland, of bark Platina, reports her at Matie Feb 21, with 550 sp—all well. Would sail that day to cruise.

SPOKEN.

Ship Undaunted, Dinsmore, from New York Dec 13 for San Francisco, Feb 8, off Falk and Islands.

Ship Wm Mcgilvery, Nicholls, from Liverpool for Portland, March 23, lat 50, lon 9 43.

Ship John C Potter, McClure, from Montevideo for India, Jan 30, lat 40 N, lon 40 30 W.

Ship Hudson (Br), from San Francisco for Cork, Dec 9, lat 4 N, lon 118 W.

Bark Bonaparean (Br), from Havre for Bull River, March 21, lat —, lon —.

Bark Sir Robert Sale (Br), Wake, from New York for Anjer, Feb 15, lat 15 S, lon 32 W.

Bark Ros

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

3 EAST 20TH ST.—COOK, WASHER AND IRONER On a boarding house or private family; will give satisfaction.

8 WEST 27TH ST.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUation for her girl as good plain cook and to assist with washing in a small American family.

10 EAST 54TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as a good plain cook in a private family; would assist with washing and ironing; six years' city reference from last place.

10 GANSEVOORT ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer; city or country; understands milk and butter. Call for two days.

10½ GROVE ST., ROOM 5—A RESPECTABLE woman as first class cook in a hotel or restaurant; country preferred. Call for two days.

34 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS plain cook, washer and ironer; reference.

34 CLINTON PLACE.—A FIRST CLASS FRENCH cook wishes to go to first class family only.

35 WEST 40TH ST.—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS; one as excellent cook, would assist with the washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing. Can be seen at their present employer's.

40 EAST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing.

50 WEST 20TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable woman as cook and assist with washing. Can be seen this week.

52 WEST 32D ST., MILK DEPOT.—WOMAN AS first class cook; no objection to a boarding house, assist in the washing; best city reference.

56 WEST BROADWAY.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family; good reference from last employer.

57 WEST 18TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—LAUNDRESS in a private family, or as cook, washer and ironer; two years' references.

68 WEST 43D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as cook; would help with the washing and ironing; good reference.

70 WEST 43D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD cook, washer and ironer; six years' city reference.

89 WEST 11TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country; best reference.

102 WEST 32D ST.—A COLORED WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron; good city reference.

104 WEST 31ST ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK, with good references; does all kinds of first class cooking, entrees and desserts. Address COOK.

107 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family; is good baker; good city reference.

107 56TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman as good cook or would do housework for a small family; more for a home than high wages; good reference.

107 WEST 24TH ST.—A COLORED WOMAN AS first class cook; no objection to assist in washing; city or country; best city reference.

108 WEST 33D ST.—AS GOOD COOK AND BAKER in a small private family; best city reference.

112 WEST 40TH ST.—AS COOK; PROTESTANT; good bread baker; also meats and soups; city or country.

112 WEST 40TH ST.—A NORTH OF IRELAND woman as first class cook in a private family; city or country; unexceptional reference.

115 WEST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS excellent cook in a private family; willing to do part of the washing; city reference from last place.

117 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS profess'd cook; best city reference.

121 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook; would assist in washing; best reference.

123 WEST 24TH ST., SHOE STORE.—A PROTestant young woman as plain cook or laundress in a private family; city or country.

123 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook; no objection to assist with the washing; understands cooking in all its branches; country preferred; first class city reference.

124 WEST 40TH ST.—IN THE REAR.—AN ACTIVE young woman as thorough cook and laundress; has three years' references; will take care of the house in the summer. M'GALLAN.

129 WEST 19TH ST., SECOND FROOR, FRONT room.—As first class cook; understands soups, meats, poultry, game, cream, jellies and blancmange; best reference.

129 WEST 19TH ST.—TWO COMPETENT YOUNG girls, one as first class cook, the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do the work of a small family; four years' reference.

129 WEST 19TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, REAR.—FIRST class cook; no objection to assist with coarse washing; city reference.

131 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN as excellent cook; good washer and ironer; good city reference.

134 WEST 28TH ST., IN THE GROCERY STORE.—A North of Ireland woman as experienced family cook; is an excellent baker and pastry cook; city reference.

134 WEST 33D ST., BASEMENT, BACK.—AS EXperienced cook; will assist with washing; city or country; best city reference.

134 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD cook and assist with washing; no objection to the country; best city reference.

134 WEST 19TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT rooms.—A middle-aged woman as cook and to assist with washing and ironing; excellent baker; good city reference.

135 WEST 19TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN A private family; will assist with washing; three years' city reference.

136 WEST 13TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS COOK IN A first class boarding house or hotel. Call for two days.

138 WEST 27TH ST.—A COLORED WOMAN AS first class cook; understands marketing; or day's work.

139 WEST 20TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A respectable young girl as plain cook, washer and ironer for a small family.

140 WEST 10TH ST.—RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

140 WEST 19TH ST., CANDY STORE.—A RESpectable woman to cook, wash and iron; city or country; good reference.

140 WEST 19TH ST. (CANDY STORE).—AS A PROfessed cook; thoroughly understand English, French and American cooking, pastries and bread; desserts of all kinds; no objection to a hotel or boarding house; best city reference.

142 WEST 31ST ST.—A WOMAN AS GOOD COOK and baker; will assist with washing; city reference.

142 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as good cook and to assist with the washing; good city reference.

145 EAST 32D ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—AS first class cook and laundress; understands pastry and baking of all kinds. Call for two days.

145 EAST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK and to assist with washing; city reference.

150 WEST 28TH ST., ROOM 10.—A COMPETENT young woman as thorough cook and good baker; would do coarse washing; city reference.

151 EAST 81ST ST.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT as cook, washer and ironer; reliable and fully competent; best city reference. Call or address.

153 WEST 51ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family; good city reference.

154 WEST 33D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK (COLored); can give good reference. Call or address.

157 6TH AV.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS ORDER or dinner cook in a hotel or restaurant.

157 WEST 33D ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A SCOTCH woman as first class cook and laundress; good city reference.

158 WEST 53D ST. (RING THE THIRD BELL).—A respectable woman, first class cook in all its branches, to go out by the day in a private family or restaurant; highly recommended.

166 EAST B. NEAR 10TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A first class German cook in a private christian family.

169 WEST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; best city reference.

200 EAST 67TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A MARried woman as cook or laundress in a small family.

200 WEST 36TH ST.—RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer; city or country; good reference.

204 WEST 13TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman to cook, wash and iron or do housework; city or country; good reference.

206 EAST 63D ST. (RING FIRST BELL).—A YOUNG woman as good cook, washer and ironer; four years' city reference.

206 WEST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A STEADY woman as thorough cook and good baker; will assist with the washing; city reference.

209 EAST 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook and excellent laundress; 4 years' best city reference.

209 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A WELSH woman as first class cook; good bread, biscuit and pastry baker; city reference.

210 WEST 20TH ST.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN as excellent cook; good baker; good reference.

211 WEST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first class cook; understands her business in all its branches; best city reference.

214 WEST 53D ST.—A LADY WANTS A PLACE for her cook and her waitress and nurse.

216 EAST 36TH ST.—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; is competent and understands her work; best city reference.

216 WEST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST class cook; good baker; would assist in coarse washing; good reference from last place.

217 EAST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD cook, washer and ironer, with a little girl of 12 years; city or country; understands milk and butter; references.

218 WEST 20TH ST.—A YOUNG COLORED WOman as cook; no objection to the country; best city references.

219 EAST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer; good baker; no objection to the country; city reference.

220 WEST 18TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; one to cook, wash and iron, the other as chamber maid and waitress in a private family; best city reference.

220 EAST 29TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—A young woman as excellent cook and laundress; city or country; good reference.

221 EAST 21ST ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble woman as good plain cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; best city reference.

229 EAST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK and to assist in washing and ironing in a private family; good city reference.

224 WEST 17TH ST., REAR.—AS GOOD COOK, washer and ironer; city or country; best city reference.

224 EAST 35TH ST., IN STORE.—A RESPECTAble young girl to cook, wash and iron; city reference.

224 WEST 18TH ST.—A NEAT, CLEAN GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress, understands her work thoroughly; would go to the country; good city reference. Call for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

227 EAST 29TH ST. (IN THE STORE).—A RESpectable young woman as cook, or would assist with the washing; no objection to the country; best city reference.

228 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as good cook, washer and ironer; no objection to a private boarding house; city or country; good references.

230 EAST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer; can take care of milk and butter; country preferred; good reference.

232 WEST 20TH ST., BASEMENT.—A GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer; no objection to a private boarding house; good city reference.

233 WEST 15TH ST.—RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as cook and laundress; good city reference.

233 WEST 18TH ST.—TWO SISTERS, PROTESTants; one as cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good city references; wages low.

237 WEST 27TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; NO objection to a boarding house; city or country; good city reference.

238 EAST 40TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman as first class cook in a private family; best city reference. Call two days.

241 EAST 24TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD cook; understands her business; good references.

242 WEST 47TH ST.—A NEAT COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash and iron; no objection to country; best city reference.

244 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 15.—A COMPETENT person as cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

245 EAST 24TH ST.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl to do a small family as plain cook or chambermaid. Call or address.

248 EAST 55TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as good plain cook; is willing to assist with the washing; no objection to the country; best city reference.

259 WEST HOUSTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook and laundress in a private family; satisfactory reference.

261 6TH AV., REAR, BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH sts.—A respectable woman to do cooking; excellent butter maker; good reference.

266 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; has an excellent washer and ironer, and good baker; good city reference.

304 EAST 125TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A young girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family.

306 EAST 36TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A young girl as first class cook, washer and ironer; city or country; city reference.

307 EAST 60TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook and laundress in a private family; city reference.

308 EAST 66TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer in a private family; city reference.

308 EAST 60TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE PERsons, mother and daughter; one to cook, wash and iron; other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference; no objection to the country. Call two days.

310 EAST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook, wash and iron; good city reference.

315 WEST 44TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A RESPECTable woman as first class cook; an excellent baker; willing to go in the country; best reference.

318 EAST 24TH ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS TO LIVE (daughter or separately); one as good cook and dressmaker, the other as chambermaid and waitress and to make herself useful; no objection to the country; both have good city references.

318 EAST 55TH ST.—A RECOMMENDED GERMAN girl as first class cook, house or chambermaid. No postal cards.

321 EAST 43D ST., SECOND FLOOR.—TWO RESpectable girls, together; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best city references.

324 EAST 29TH ST.—AS COOK AND TO ASSIST with the washing in a small private family; city reference.

324 WEST 29TH ST.—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH and iron; city or country; good city reference.

326 WEST 26TH ST., FRONT BASEMENT, FIRST floor.—A young girl as cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

328 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress in a small private family, or would assist with children.

332 EAST 36TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS good plain cook; is willing to assist with the washing; city or country; three years' city reference from last place.

332 EAST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook and assist with the washing; good reference.

335 EAST 20TH ST., (PRESENT EMPLOYERS.)—A respectable woman as cook; to go out by the day or week.

335 EAST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

345 EAST 31ST ST.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman as cook in a private family; would do the coarse washing; understands her business; city or country.

374 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as plain cook; can give twelve years' reference from her last place.

378 WEST 35TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTable Protestant woman as good cook; good baker; city or country; good reference.

392 2D AV.—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; thoroughly understands her business; will assist with washing; country preferred; best city reference.

395 7TH AV.—A RESPectABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook; has lived in private families; understands all kinds of cooking; city or country; five years' reference.

400 EAST 14TH, FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework; good city reference. No cards answered.

402 WEST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS first class cook, washer and ironer; best city references. Call for two days.

410 EAST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD cook, washer and ironer; good city references.

410 WEST 17TH ST.—A PERSON AS FIRST CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly; first class reference.

418 EAST 75TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; city or country; good city reference.

424 WEST 55TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A German girl as cook or chambermaid; also an American girl to take care of children; both together. Address.

424 WEST 40TH ST., ONE FLIGHT UP.—A RESpectable young woman as order cook or vegetable cook in hotel or restaurant; no objection to country; reference.

425 EAST 17TH ST.—AS COOK, WASHER AND ironer, or to do general housework; good baker, good washer and ironer; city reference.

425 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook, washer and ironer; city reference.

433 EAST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook and assist with the washing and ironing, or as laundress; would like to go a short distance in the country; city reference.

443 2D AV.—AS PLAIN COOK AND BAKER; NO objection to the country; reference.

462 5TH AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS., fifth floor.—A respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

481 3D AV.—CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS (or nurse); understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best city reference only.

483 7TH AV., CORNER 36TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL as first class cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best city reference.

509 EAST 59TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS EXcellent cook, washer and ironer; city or country; good city reference.

537 WEST 51ST ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook, washer and ironer; six years' city reference from last place.

544 3D AV.—COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK AND to assist with the washing; good city reference.

554 7TH AV.—TWO GIRLS; ONE AS GOOD PLAIN cook and to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chamber girl and waitress; seven years' city reference; no objection to the country.

576 9TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD plain cook, washer and ironer in a small family; best city reference.

652 2D AV., NEAR 36TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A competent girl as cook, washer and ironer; city reference. no objection to go in the country with the family.

696 2D AV., NEAR 38TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN to cook, wash and iron; excellent bread and biscuit maker; good city reference.

727 WASHINGTON ST., REAR.—A SCOTCH PROTestant woman as cook or laundress; city or country; good references. REBECCA FORD.

741 6TH AV.—AN AMERICAN (PROTESTANT) WOman to cook; willing to assist with the washing; good reference.

803 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; four years' reference.

803 5TH ST.—TWO SISTERS; ONE AS COOK, THE other as waitress; willing to do the work of a small family; best city reference.

803 3D AV., BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH STS.—A respectable chambermaid and waitress in a private family; city or country; best city reference.

803½ 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook, washer and ironer; in the city; good reference.

813 2D AV., ROOM 11.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as good plain cook; is a good baker; will assist with washing and ironing; best city references.

821 9TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as good plain cook, washer and ironer; best city references.

884 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST class cook; is competent; no objection to assist in the washing; five years' reference from her last employer.

1,057 3D AV.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS IN ONE house; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress and assist washing and ironing; no objection to short distance in country; best city reference.

1,090 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD washer and ironer; good city reference. Call for two days.

1,094 AV. A (57TH ST.) IN THE STORE.—A girl as cook, or will assist with coarse washing in a small private family.

1,118 3D AV., AND 63TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best of city reference.

1,163 2D AV., IN STORE.—RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook; excellent washer and ironer; good reference.

1,186 2D AV., NEAR 62D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

1,188 2D AV., NEAR 62D ST. (RING SECOND bell).—A respectable young girl to cook, wash and iron; good city reference.

1,428 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 39TH AND 40TH sts.—Young woman as cook; will assist with washing and ironing; willing and obliging; best references.

Chambermaids, &c.

18 JANE ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children; city or country; city reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

18 BEEKMAN PLACE.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and nurse.

31 WASHINGTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and seamstress in a respectable family; good references. Call for two days.

37 WEST 13TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., SECOND floor.—A young girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing; best city reference.

42 WEST 12TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO UPstairs work or housework for a small family; good city reference.

42 WEST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

45 WEST 51ST ST.—A COLORED GIRL AS CHAMbermaid or to take care of children; can do plain washing and ironing.

50 WEST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class chambermaid or parlormaid or first class waitress. Can be seen at present employer's this week.

70 WEST 43D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; private family; good city reference.

81 6TH AV.—A MIDDLE AGED COLORED WOMAN to do chamberwork and some washing, or to travel with a lady; good reference. Address M. J.

89 6TH AV., THIRD FLOOR.—RESPECTABLE GIRL to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; city references.

97 9TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO UPSTAIRS work and take care of growing children; good city reference.

100 WEST 46TH ST. (RING MISS REILLY'S bell).—A young girl to do chamberwork or light housework; three years' city reference from last place.

107 WEST 18TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A GIRL TO DO chamberwork and waiting; city or country; city reference.

110 WEST 18TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference from last place.

110 WEST 19TH ST., ROOM 14.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and laundress or as waitress in a small family; city or country.

110 WEST 40TH ST.—A TIDY GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and to mind children; willing and obliging; good city reference.

112 WEST 45TH ST. (LATE EMPLOYER'S).—A young girl to do chamberwork and assist in washing.

112 WEST 40TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS chambermaid and laundress; no objection to the country; best city reference.

117 WEST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to take care of children.

124 EAST 31ST ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference from last place.

125 EAST 50TH ST., NEAR LEXINGTON AV.—A decent, competent young woman as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; fully understands her business.

129 WEST 19TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable girl as chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing in an Irish Catholic family; no Dutch need call or address; good city reference.

131 WEST 19TH ST., REAR, ONE FLIGHT.—RESpectable English girl to do chamberwork; city or country; reference.

136 BLEECKER ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID OR GOVerness; a fourteen lady just arrived; understands hairdressing thoroughly; first class references. Call on or address PAULINE.

136 WEST 25TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress or to do general housework; city reference.

138 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED girl as chambermaid, waitress or nurse; good city reference. Call or address for two days.

143 WEST 39TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress or chambermaid and to take care of children; city or country; best city reference.

144 1ST ST., CORNER 6TH AV.—A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with any other work that is required.

146 EAST 39TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and laundress in a private family; city reference.

147 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECT. able young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

150 EAST 20TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN (LATELY landed) as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with washing and ironing.

151 WEST 15TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A thorough, competent and obliging girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a private family.

161 WEST 45TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S), basement door.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family.

163 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS competent chambermaid or would take chamberwork and waiting in a small family; good city reference.

177 LUDLOW ST., NEAR HOUSTON.—A RESPECTable Protestant German girl as chambermaid in a small private family; reference. Call for two days.

200 WEST 21ST ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A REspectable colored girl as chambermaid or laundress.

206 EAST 63D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and waiting or housework; city or country; city reference.

206 WEST 58TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITress and chambermaid in a private family; best reference.

208 WEST 19TH ST.—FIRST CLASS CHAMBERmaid; willing to take care of children and sew; best city reference.

208 EAST 65TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork or waiting or general housework in a small private family.

210 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; good city reference.

211 WEST 26TH ST.—A NEAT YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamberwork and waiting; willing and obliging; good references.

217 EAST 78TH ST.—RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist in washing and ironing; best reference from last place.

218 WEST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; best city references.

218 EAST 50TH ST., UP STAIRS.—A RESPECTABLE young lady to do light chamberwork and plain sewing; can operate on the machine. Call for three days.

219 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and to do sewing or as chamber maid and waitress; has no objection to the country for the summer; good city reference.

221 EAST 21ST ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; city reference.

225 EAST 28TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK AND chambermaid; city or country; good city reference.

226 7TH AV., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, NEAR 23D ST.—A reasonable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best city reference.

226 WEST 31ST ST (BASEMENT BELL).—A REspectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; city or country best city reference.

227 WEST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and nurse; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference.

229 EAST 45TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; will assist with washing and ironing; three years' city reference from last place.

230 1ST AV.—RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO CHAMberwork and waiting; good reference.

231 EAST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress and assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; good city reference.

231 WEST 39TH ST., THIRD BELL.—TWO RESpectable young girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as cook, washer and ironer. Best reference. Call or address.

241 EAST 44TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; willing and obliging; last employer can be seen. Call or address.

241 WEST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress or to assist with washing and ironing.

244 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM NO. 8.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with the washing; city or country; best reference.

244 WEST 47TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; city or country; city reference.

248 WEST 37TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—AS chambermaid and waitress; has first class chambermaid and waitress. Last employer can be seen.

249 WEST 27TH ST.—A GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or would do general housework; good washer and ironer.

256 WEST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and to mind children. Can be seen for two days.

261 WEST 30TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress; best city reference.

263 ELIZABETH ST., NEAR HOUSTON.—A GIRL to do chamberwork and waiting or as nurse; three years' city reference from last place.

302 EAST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS chambermaid and waitress in a private family; city or country; best city reference.

305 EAST 20TH ST.—A LADY GIVING UP HOUSEkeeping desires to procure a situation for a girl as chambermaid and waitress, who has lived with her for twelve years. Apply after four o'clock P. M.

306 EAST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse; city or country; city reference.

307 EAST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good city reference.

315 WEST 35TH ST.—A GERMAN GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; will help with the washing; also speaks French.

315 EAST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference.

317 EAST 45TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; best city reference from last place.

318 EAST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class chambermaid and waitress; best city reference from last place.

322 EAST 32D ST.—AMERICAN GIRL TO DO UPstairs work and sewing; operates with Singer & Wilson machine; city reference. Address Mrs. REILLY.

323 EAST 39TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamberwork and as laundress; city reference.

323 EAST 39TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamberwork and waiting.

324 EAST 28TH ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL TO DO chamberwork and waiting or as chambermaid and nurse; best city reference.

332 EAST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; boarding preferred.

332 WEST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference.

336 EAST 25TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG Protestant girl as chambermaid or for light housework.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

337 WEST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL (COLORED) as chambermaid, waitress or nurse. Can be seen for three days.

340 WEST 40TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; good city reference.

344 EAST 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; six years' city reference from last employer. Call or address.

344 EAST 43D ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A young girl as chambermaid, to do plain sewing and assist with washing and ironing; best reference.

362 WEST 42D ST.—A GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and to do plain sewing; best city reference. Call or address.

395 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; best city reference.

407 WEST 28TH ST. (RING SECOND BELL).—A respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and children's nurse. Call for two days.

410 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and seamstress; own machine; city reference.

419 WEST 37TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A REspectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing; three years' good reference.

421 EAST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; city reference.

427 7TH AV., BETWEEN 33D AND 34TH STS.—A respectable young girl as good chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; best city reference from last employer.

435 WEST 40TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESpectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; can do fine washing; good city reference.

435 EAST 14TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK.—A REspectable young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; willing and obliging.

450 4TH AV., IN THE STORE.—A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist with washing and ironing; reference from last place.

451 WEST 46TH ST., ROOM 3.—A NORTH GERman girl and obliging girl, lately landed, to do general housework.

455 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good reference.

465 WEST 42D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE or chambermaid; no objection to the country.

469 WEST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; good city reference from last employer.

522 5TH AV. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—AS chambermaid and to do plain sewing.

537 WEST 51ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and assist with washing; best city reference from last place.

563 WEST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city references.

624 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO do chamberwork, mind children and do plain sewing.

624 3D AV.—AS FIRST CLASS CHAMBERMAID and laundress, having excellent reference from one place for the last nine years. Address M.

796 6TH AV.—RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid or waitress; would assist with the washing; best city reference.

859 7TH AV., CORNER 56TH ST.—A COMPETENT young girl as chambermaid or to take care of children; no objection to the country; best city reference.

863 3D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and wait on the table, or help to wash.

872 6TH AV., NEAR 40TH ST.—RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference from last place.

924 6TH AV. (RING THIRD BELL).—A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; city reference. Call or address.

1,100 3D AV., BETWEEN 64TH AND 65TH STS.—As chambermaid; thoroughly understands her business; can do sewing, or would take a nurse's place; three years' reference answered.

1,112 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and laundress in a private family; best city reference.

1,213 3D AV., CORNER 70TH ST.—A YOUNG girl lately in England, and lately landed, as chambermaid or waitress.

1,213 EAST 65TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamberwork and waiting, or to do housework in a small family.

1,470 1ST AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and waiting; city reference.

1,526 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and sewing; has got a machine; no objection to the country.

1,620 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 40TH AND 50TH.—As first class chambermaid or parlor maid; is willing and obliging; can operate; best city reference.

2,337 2D AV., NEAR 120TH ST.—A RESPECT able girl to do upstairs work and assist with the washing and ironing, or to do general housework; willing and obliging; city reference.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS AND MAKE herself useful; city or country; lately landed. Address box 119 Herald Uptown office.

A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference. Address A. W., Uptown Branch office.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

26 STANTON ST., CORNER OF CHRYSTIE.—AS first class dress and cloak maker; is willing to go out by the day.

58 WEST 23D ST.—FIRST CLASS SEAMSTRESS IN a private family; operates on different machines; no objection to chamberwork or children; best reference.

80 4TH AV.—$6 PER WEEK, OR $1 25 PER DAY will secure a fashionable dressmaker.

70 MIDDAGH ST., BROOKLYN.—AS SEAMSTRESS; thoroughly understands dress-making; is a good cutter and fitter; city reference. Call for two days.

109 CLINTON PLACE.—A FIRST CLASS FRENCH dressmaker to go out by the day; $1 50.

112 WEST 35TH ST.—A DRESSMAKER WANTS A few more customers, or would go out by the day very cheap.

117 WEST 46TH ST. (FANCY STORE).—A YOUNG girl as seamstress; can cut, fit and do all kinds of sewing; would assist with chamberwork; three years' reference from last place.

130 WEST 52D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST class seamstress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing. Call from 10 to 12.

146 EAST 16TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A REspectable Protestant girl as seamstress and to take care of grown children; good sewing machine; first class city reference. Call for two days.

146 EAST 28TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS SEAMstress; willing to assist with other work.

152 EAST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; willing to assist with growing children; city reference.

191 5TH AV.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER wishes to go out by the day. Call any time.

211 EAST 28TH ST.—AS COMPETENT SEAMstress and dressmaker in a private family; would assist with the chamberwork or see to growing children; best reference. Call or address.

237 SMITH ST., NEAR DOUGLASS ST., BROOKlyn.—A highly respectable young woman as first class seamstress or waitress; thoroughly competent in either capacity; would like to travel; best city reference. Call or address for two days.

302 EAST 26TH ST.—COMPETENT DRESSMAKER and seamstress, who has worked out by the day in private families, by the month; best city reference.

333 WEST 38TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first class seamstress in a private family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; is a first class chamberwoman and waitress, the other as cook, washer and ironer. Best city reference.

344 WEST 25TH ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS; CAN CUT and fit; has a Singer sewing machine; reference. Call for two days.

410 5D AV. (BELL NO. 35.—A THORO

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, etc.

303 EAST 43D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE or assist washing; good city reference.

317 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.—A COMPETENT AND experienced person as nurse and seamstress to growing children; will take entire charge of their wardrobe, or would like to travel and wait on a lady going to Europe; is a family seamstress, first class reference; city or country. Call on or address M. C. H.

318 EAST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant North of Ireland girl as first class nurse; very fond of children; excellent seamstress; good reference.

330 WEST 44TH ST. (RING BELL).—A GIRL, aged 16 years, to take care of children and make herself useful; would sleep home nights if necessary.

334 EAST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as child's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from birth; best city reference.

340 EAST 31ST ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse and to do plain sewing; good city references.

348 EAST 78TH ST.—A GIRL TO MIND CHILDREN and do plain sewing; best city reference.

350 EAST 23D ST. (PARENTS' RESIDENCE).—A respectable young girl as nurse; good city reference; no objection to travel. Call for two days.

355 WEST 43D ST.—AS NURSE AND SEAMstress; can take charge of an infant; four years' reference.

378 2D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF growing children and be generally useful.

398 6TH AV.—AS FIRST CLASS NURSE AND seamstress, or as chambermaid; best city reference.

406 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman wants a baby to wet nurse at home.

411 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as nurse; willing and obliging; no objection to wear a cap; two years' reference.

426 EAST 10TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse and to do light chamberwork; no objection to the country; first class city reference. Call for two days.

426 4TH AV., IN STORE.—A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse and to do plain sewing; no objection to small children; six years' reference.

428 5TH AV.—A LADY IS ANXIOUS TO OBTAIN a situation for an old family servant as nurse; ten years' reference.

429 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse and seamstress; no objections to the country; best city reference.

443 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress; best city reference.

462 4TH AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS., first floor.—A respectable middle-aged girl as infants' nurse; best city reference.

464 2D AV. (RING SECOND BELL).—AS NURSE and seamstress; would make herself useful; seven years' best reference.

515 3D AV. (RING SECOND BELL).—A YOUNG girl, lately landed, to do general housework; willing, obliging and strictly honest.

525 6TH AV., RING FIRST BELL.—A RESPECTAble woman as competent nurse for young children; best city reference.

542 WEST 33D ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A RE-spectable woman would like to get a baby to bring up in her own home with plenty of fresh milk.

557 WEST 32D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS WET nurse; baby three weeks old.

572 10TH AV., CORNER 42D ST.—AS NURSE, GOOD cook, chambermaid or good laundress; best reference. Call or address all the week.

605 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; good tailoress; would assist with the chamberwork; understands care of a baby from birth; city reference.

621 1ST AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG AMERIcan girl (about 18) as nurse; good city reference.

643 6TH AV., NEAR 37TH ST.—NURSE; A RESpectable woman of experience; capable of bringing up a baby on the bottle; would assist or take charge of growing children; three years' reference.

719 EAST 9TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman to take charge of an infant at her own home, or an older child; will give it the best of care; references if required. Call on or address Mrs. B.

781 6TH AV., IN THE STORE.—A FRENCH GIRL experienced; references.

803 3D AV., BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH STS.—A respectable young girl to take care of children and help with upstairs work; good city reference.

876 8TH AV.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; country preferred; reference.

1,110 3D AV., CORNER 65TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL as nurse and to do chamberwork; good reference.

1,202 2D AV., CORNER 63D ST.—A RESPECTable girl as nurse; can bring a baby up by the bottle from its birth; reference.

A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTESTANT GIRL, just arrived, as nurse to grown children; can do all kinds of family sewing. Address A., box 137 Herald Uptown Branch.

NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE a situation to take charge of children; can take care of an infant from its birth; four years' reference. Address NURSE, box 112 Herald Uptown office.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUATION for a most reliable woman as thorough infant's nurse; competent to take sole charge; bring up lady's maid if necessary; is a Protestant and highly recommended. Apply at No. 29 Lafayette place for two days.

Waitresses, &c.

8 WEST 37TH ST.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITuation for her girl as waitress or chambermaid in a small American family.

47 EAST 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as waitress or chambermaid; five years' best city references.

80 WEST 11TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman as waitress or as chambermaid, can be seen at present employer's, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

102 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class waitress, or as chambermaid in a private family; best city reference.

114 HUDSON ST., IN DRUG STORE.—A RESPECTable young girl to wait on table and do chamberwork; no objection to a private boarding house or light housework. Call for two days.

125 WEST 24TH ST., RING FIRST BELL.—A YOUNG woman as waitress and chambermaid; best city reference.

145 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first class waitress; best city reference.

147 EAST 32D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS WAITRESS; understands all kinds of salads; no objection to the country; has three years' reference from last place.

158 WEST 53D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands the getting up of salads and care of silver; first class city reference.

202 EAST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS and to assist in the chamberwork in a private family; best city reference from last place. Call or address for two days.

208 EAST 22D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS WAITRESS, or would do chamberwork; country preferred; good city reference.

208 EAST 6TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS and chambermaid; willing and obliging; two years in last place. Call two days.

221 EAST 21ST ST., ROOM 2.—AS FIRST CLASS waitress or chambermaid; good city reference; boarding house or hotel.

224 EAST 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as waitress in private family; best city reference. Call or address.

245 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS waitress or chambermaid; city or country.

329 EAST 22D ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTable girl as good waitress and chambermaid in a private family; two years' reference.

431 EAST 14TH ST., ROOM 17.—SMART RESPECTable girl as first class waitress and chambermaid; can take full charge of dining room; no objection to boarding house; obliging; city reference.

612 2D AV., NEAR 34TH ST.—TWO ENGLISH girls; one as first class waitress; the other as chambermaid and laundresses are willing to do the work of a small family between them; first class reference.

Miscellaneous.

9 MONROE ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO clean an office or go out by the day or week; best city reference; can be seen all the week. Call or address Mrs. TREMBLEY.

20 EAST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out to do day's work.

26 EAST 36TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS MAID AND seamstress; fully competent to travel with a lady; no objection to growing children or light chamberwork; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

94 STANTON ST.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT, to wait on an old lady and sew; wages moderate.

105 EAST 43D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do light housework and mind children.

159 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED girl; day's work. Address L. H.

221 EAST 21ST ST., ROOM 4.—AN AMERICAN girl; reference from last place. No cards answered.

224 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day to do housecleaning.

234 WEST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO light housework in a small private family and to make herself generally useful.

242 EAST 75TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO light housework or take care of children.

251 WEST 31ST ST., REAR HOUSE.—YOUNG GIRL for light housework in a small family.

263 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do light housework or take care of a baby.

265 SPRING ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL in a plain family.

270 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO assist in kitchen and make herself useful. Call for two days.

445 WEST 56TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do light housework; good city reference from last place. Call or address.

508 WEST 39TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL to do light housework; city reference.

A WIDOW LADY, WELL EDUCATED AND REfined, without children, wishes a position as companion; best references given and required. Address S. C. B., box 4,854 New York Post office.

A FRENCHMAN AND HIS WIFE, WITHOUT CHILdren, wish to take care of one house in the absence of the family; the woman is a cook; the best references. Address G. R., Herald Uptown office.

A YOUNG LADY, WRITING A FULL ROUND HAND, desires a position. Address M., station K.

A RESPECTABLE PERSON TO ASSIST IN A FAMily, and make herself useful, or take care of a child; understands music; more of a good home an object; city or country; lately landed. Address box 134 Herald Uptown office.

A GOOD AND RAPID PENMAN WISHES WRITING to do. Address LOW WAGES, Herald Uptown office.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS OR LADIES' HELP, BY a young German lady; speaks perfect English. Address H. H., box 144 Herald office.

LADIES' STRAW AND CHIP HATS ALTERED AND pressed to most fashionable styles for 50c. CURRIE'S, 351 West 28th st., corner 8th av.

Intelligence Offices.

THE BEST SERVANTS OF ALL NATIONS AND Capacities at JACQUIN'S Bureau, 602 6th av.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

YOUNG LADY WANTS A POSITION AS GOVERNESS to small children or companion to a lady; understands all kinds of sewing, and can teach music; can give best reference. Address X., Herald Uptown Branch office.

50 CENTS PER LESSON.—PIANO, SINGING (PIANO furnished), French, crayon drawing, oil painting, all English branches, by ex-public school teacher; highly recommended. Mrs. MOTT, Uptown Herald office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE good branchers; good wages paid, and steady employment. MARX, HELD & CO., 483 and 485 Broadway.

A —YOUNG LADIES TO LEARN AND ENGAGE IN telegraph operating; steady employment and fair salaries when qualified. NEW YORK TELEGRAPH INSTRUCTION SCHOOL, 21 Park row.

A —WANTED, A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS in a small family; best city references required. Apply at No. 9 West 28th st., between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

A GIRL WANTED—14 TO 16 YEARS OLD, TO MIND a child and make herself useful. Protestant preferred; to go in the country. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock, to A. W. W. MILLER, 342 and 344 Broadway.

A GIRL WANTED FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, with references, for a family of two. 159 East 65th st.

A GIRL WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, TO COOK, wash and iron, at 79 West 50th st.

COOK WANTED.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT cook, who can come well recommended from last employers, may address, stating where last employed and wages expected; permanent place. C., box 158 Herald office. Colored man preferred.

EXPERIENCED FOREWOMAN OR FOREMAN TO superintend the manufacturing of children's pique and linen suits; one who thoroughly understands the business. Address, stating reference and salary expected, A. B. C., box 140 Herald office.

FIRST CLASS SERVANTS—AT LADIES' EMPLOYment Bureau, 45th st. and Broadway; city and country; references indorsed.

GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON AND TAKE care of basement floor in family of four; must have city references. Apply, between 9 and 11, at 147 East 45th st.

MME. LEROY, 72 WEST 50TH ST., WANTS SEVERAL first class dressmakers; only those accustomed to best of work need apply before 9 o'clock. Also a competent forewoman to take entire charge of workroom. Ring at basement door.

NEAT, TIDY GIRL WANTED—AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress and assist with washing. 458 West 23d st.

PROTESTANT GIRL WANTED FOR GENERAL housework in a small private family; must have city reference. 780 Madison av. Wages $12.

WANTED—A YOUNG, HEALTHY PERSON AS WET nurse; German or French preferred; best references required. Call, for two days, at 72 St. James' place, near Greene av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SALESLADY IN FANCY goods. 320 Bleecker st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, in the country. Call at 306 West 26th st. at 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a private family; wages $12. Apply, with reference, on Broadway, first house above 59th st.

WANTED—FOLDERS ON BOOKFOLD COTTON goods at Richmond Dye Works, 118 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. APPLY AT 611 WEST 59th st., New York.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS WAIST FINISHERS. APply at 452 6th av. Ring first bell.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A SEAMSTRESS to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply 233 West 49th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE FOR LITTLE children. Call, with city references, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at 113 West 49th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN ACCUSTOMED TO scroll sawing and a natural mechanic. Address W., 140 Centre st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL; MUST BE A good washer, ironer and plain cook; city references required. No. 224 West 36th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MILLINER AND TRIMmer to go out of the city. Apply to JAMES T. BURNS & CO., 33 Union square.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK TO ASSIST IN WASHING and ironing. Apply from 9 to 11, 50 West 45th st. City references required.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS COOK, WASHER AND ironer; also girl for upstairs; German or colored preferred. Call 9 to 11 last 55th st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE AND SEAMstress; German preferred. Apply at 50 West 49th st.

WANTED—A FOREWOMAN IN PRIVATE DRESSmaking establishment; reference. 138 East 28th st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID; must have first class city reference. Apply at 41 West 10th st. between the hours of 1 and 5.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS, BY H. WALTER, 952 Broadway.

WANTED—AT 25 WEST 26TH ST., A CHAMBER girl. Call at basement door, from 9 to 12.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS WILLING TO ASSIST IN chamberwork; good city reference required. Apply at No. 156 West 45th st. from 10 until 12.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a Jewish family; must be a good plain cook; reference required. 264 West 24th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—COOK, WASHER AND IRONER FOR A small family. 219 West 23d st.

WANTED—A MILLINER TO GO ABOUT AN HOUR'S ride from the city; one who is a good trimmer will find a permanent and pleasant situation. Apply to J. DREW, Johnson Bros. & Co.'s, 465 Broadway, between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID TO ASSIST WITH washing and ironing if required. Apply 10 East 73d st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKERS; NONE others need apply. Call, between 8 and 9, at 100 East 30th st.

WANTED—225 WEST 40TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8th avs., second floor, a good servant girl for general housework in a small family. Ring bell No. 2.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK, must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply for two days at No. 386 East 3d st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS COOK; one who has lived in a German family preferred. Apply at 386 5th av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WHO CAN bring good references, as an excellent family cook. Apply to-day, before 1 o'clock, at 76 Park av.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK TO GO IN THE country; reference from last place required; married women need not apply. Call, between 10 and 11, at 144 West 22d st.

127 WEST 41ST ST.—WANTED, TWO SMART obliging girls; one must understand plain cooking. Apply for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A MARRIED MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS PORter or any similar work; is strong and not afraid to work; can furnish best of reference. Address J. C., box 212 Herald office.

A BRIGHT, SMART AMERICAN BOY, 17 YEARS OF age, living with his parents, desires active employment where he can work, learn and advance; satisfactory references. Address EDWARDS, Herald office.

AN EXPERIENCED AND EDUCATED GERMAN wishes to travel with a family or an invalid to Europe. 105 St. Mark's av., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG MAN, HAVING RECEIVED A CLASSICAL education, graduated at a European university, speaking English, French, German, Italian and Spanish, and possessing an extensive knowledge of Europe, seeks employment; satisfactory and responsible reference. Address EDWARDSON, Herald Uptown office.

A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN AS WAITER in a private family or boarding house. 250 West 17th st.

A YOUNG MAN OF 20 WISH S ANY KIND OF EMployment; city or country. 57 West 18th st.

A YOUNG MAN, SPEAKING SIX DIFFERENT LANguages and willing to do all kinds of work, wishes to have any situation. Address GUSTAV WEGELIN, 63 Greenwich st.

A YOUNG FRENCH WAITER IN A PRIVATE FAMily; best city reference. Address 443 2d av., fourth bell.

A YOUTH, HAVING A SLIGHT KNOWLEDGE OF shorthand, desires a situation in a newspaper office. Address box 148 Herald office.

BARKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG man; good reference. Call or address BAR, 363 Washington st.

BOY OF 17, HONEST AND RELIABLE, WANTS EMployment; willing to work; store preferred; highest reference. Address HARRIS, Herald office.

BARKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—SIX YEARS with last employer; best reference. Address L. D., Herald Uptown Branch office.

I WILL GIVE $25 TO ANY PERSON PROCURING ME steady employment as porter; strong, and willing to do anything; married; can furnish best of references; honesty and sobriety. Address J. K., box 215 Herald office.

I WANT SOMETHING TO DO—SALARY FIRST YEAR $600; highest recommendations from last employer; was five years in last place; 26 years old. Address S., box 156 Herald office.

I WILL GIVE $25 TO ANY PERSON WHO WILL GET me permanent employment; am not afraid of any kind of laboring work; very best references for honesty, sobriety, &c. Address P., box 217 Herald office.

JANITOR.—A COLORED MAN AS JANITOR OR waiter; first class references; 25 years' experience in this city; nights free. Address T. J., box 190 Herald Uptown office.

MARRIED COUPLE, WITHOUT FAMILY, WANT A situation in a gentleman's family, in the city or country; have good reference. Address M. S., box 165 Herald office.

RESPECTABLE MARRIED COUPLE WANT SITUAtions on a gentleman's place; city or country; good home preferred to wages; best reference from last place. Address or call at 433 2d av., between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AT ANYthing; understands hotel business thoroughly in all departments; very highest references from employer and others. CHANNING, Uptown Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CHIEF COOK IN A RESTaurant, hotel or summer house, by an experienced man; best reference. Address box 198 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARTENDER; THREE years with present employer. Address D. D., 33 west 28th st.

TWO BROTHERS, PROTESTANTS; ONE MARRIED, no family; both practical gardeners and farmers; understand the care of cattle, horses, carriages and harness; good drivers; otherwise handy on a gentleman's place; wife to do laundry, waiting and upstairs work; five years' reference. Address BROTHERS, box 146 Herald office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

THE MANAGEMENT OF A COUNTRY HOUSE BY A man and wife; best city references. Address STEWARD, Herald office.

WANTED—SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant lad, 17, at anything; country preferred; good reference. JOHN, 161 Eldridge st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS useful man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, cows and poultry; good milker; best references. Call on or address J. P., 158 Pine st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN ANY capacity; colored. Call on or address E. L., 132 West 15th st.

228 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MAN AND wife (Protestants) to take care of a house for the summer; best city reference.

$50 BONUS FOR JANITOR IN BUSINESS BUILDing; security with reference. Address R. M., Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A THOROUGH BOOKKEEPER DESIRES EMPLOYment; quick and correct; moderate expectations; good testimonials. Address CHIEF, Herald office.

A RELIABLE BOOKKEEPER WANTS WORK—LOW salary; best city references recent employers. COLEMAN, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, 21 YEARS, DESIRES A PLACE IN a wholesale fruit house as clerk, or would make himself generally useful; eight months' experience; best reference. Address FRUIT, Herald office.

A CARPET SALESMAN, SEVERAL YEARS IN THE retail trade in this city, is open for an engagement for season or longer; understands furniture, bedding and upholstery. Address G. F. G., Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED VERY MUCH—BY A CORrect, painstaking middle-aged American, man of family, to superintend books, keep accounts or be generally serviceable on warrantable salary. Principals only address WM. LE G. WILTSE, 560 Atlantic av., Brooklyn.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED IMMEDIATELY—IN A wholesale notion house. None but experienced and competent men need apply, at 471 Broadway, after 9 o'clock A. M.

MILLINERY.—A SALESMAN HAVING LARGE AND extensive trade is open for engagement, East, West, South, on salary, commission. Address TRADE, Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper in a wholesale business; good reference Address L. M., 17 Broome st., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER FOR A GROCERY house; only one that is familiar with business and can give best of references need apply for two days. Address, with all particulars, WHOLESALE GROCER, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, 24 YEARS OF AGE, who has served as stock clerk, general clerk and as bookkeeper, a position in a good house at a moderate salary; good city references. Address G., box 114 Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED CASHIER AND bookkeeper, an engagement; best references. Address or call at 495 Broome st., near South 5th av., up stairs, between 12 and 2 any day this week.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SALESMAN FOR travelling with men's gaiter uppers, and has also a trade established in city and country; reference required. Address S. T., box 154 Herald office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FURNITURE SALESman; one familiar with New York city retail trade. Address W. A. S., Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROCURE A PLACE for his coachman; excellent references given; 11 years with subscriber's father; only left on breaking up of the establishment. ELLIOT SMITH, 50 Wall st.

A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN WISHES A SITUAtion as coachman and groom in a private family; country preferred; two years' reference. Call on or address for two days D. M., 17 3d av.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO FIND A SITUATION for his coachman, who has been in the family for eight years and whom he can recommend as thoroughly trustworthy and competent. Call on or address H. W. FORBES, 14 South William st.

A MAN WISHES A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY as coachman and gardener; can milk cows and make himself generally useful. Address J., box 212 Herald office.

A SINGLE MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COACHman and gardener in German or English family; good reference. Address W. Fit., 321 75th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COACHMAN, GROOM OR ASSISTANT GARdener, by a young man, Swede; speaks English well; is experienced; good reference; a place in or near the city preferred. Address MAGUNSON, care of Rev. Mr. Princell, 149 East 22d st.

AS COACHMAN AND GENERALLY USEFUL MAN; can milk and do plain gardening; seven years' best reference from his last employer. Address J., box 150 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman and gardener and is generally useful man on a gentleman's place; understands milking; can furnish first class reference from last employer. Address J. C., box 114 Herald Uptown office.

A SINGLE SWISS WANTS A SITUATION; UNDERstands the care of horses and carriages; also gardening vegetables; is a good driver; best reference. Call on or address A. L., 309 Broome st.

AN ENGLISH COACHMAN OF EXPERIENCE wishes a situation; seven years in service of last employer. Address G. J., box 175 Herald Uptown office.

AS COACHMAN, GROOM AND USEFUL—BY A SINGle man; can do plain gardening, &c.; best reference. Address GROOM, box 150 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN WISHES A SITUAtion as coachman; can give two years' best reference. Call at Mr. Johnson's stable, 110 West 50th st.

AS COACHMAN, GARDENER, &C., BY A PROTestant single man; good reference. Address M. L., box 151 Herald office.

AS COACHMAN AND SINGLE MAN; CAN MILK and do plain gardening; best reference. Address COACHMAN, box 122 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COACHman and groom; first class reference from his last employer. Address OLIVER, box 134 Herald office.

AS COACHMAN—BY A COMPETENT MAN; MARried; no encumbrance; excellent city recommendations. Call on or address J. J. D., late employer, 29 and 31 Cliff st.

A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN AND GROOM WANTS a situation. Call on or address J. M., 62 East 10th st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM—BY NEWLY MARRIED man; wife as first class cook; both best city reference; no objections to the country. Address M. M., box 117 Herald Uptown office.

AS USEFUL COACHMAN—MARRIED; SEVEN years' city reference. Address, for three days, LEARY, 437 West 25th st.

COACHMAN WISHES A SITUATION IN THE COUNtry; wife as cook; first class references from last place. Address R., box 125 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG SINgle man; first class city recommendations. Can be seen at Messrs. J. B. Brewster & Co., 21st st. and 5th av., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM—BY A SINGLE YOUNG man; can milk, tend to horses; willing and obliging; best city reference. Address ATLANTIC, Herald Uptown office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE young man of steady habits; best city reference from present employer; no objection to the country. Address H. B., 495 7th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; can milk and will make himself generally useful. Address K. P., box 117 Herald Uptown office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM—BY SINGLE YOUNG man; thoroughly understands care horses; accustomed to city or country; will be found generally useful; five years' reference. Address K., Herald Uptown office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM—BY A SINGLE MAN; first class city reference. P. B., 6 East 27th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM—BY A SINGLE MAN; first class city reference. Address D. C., box 180 Herald Uptown office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESpectable unmarried Scotchman, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; references unexceptionable. Address S. F., box 195 Herald Uptown office.

COACHMAN WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE in the country; single man; must understand his business thoroughly. Apply to H. M. BAILEY, 336 Broome st., from 10 to 12.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER, MARRIED, ONE child; very handy; milk, do everything required on gentleman's country place; best reference. Address JAMES, box 102 Herald office.

COACHMAN AND PRACTICAL FARMER—SCOTCH; best reference. W. R., 67 Nassau st., seed store.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPEcrenced man; sober, willing, reliable; married; aged 30; best reference. Call or address, 230 West 41st st.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTIcal, single man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of greenhouses, graperies, flowers, fruits and vegetables; first class references. Address J. M., box 110 Herald office.

GARDENERS WANTED—AT 545 5TH AV. APPLY early.

GARDENER.—UNDERSTANDS HOT AND COLD ho uses, vegetables, flowers and drainage; single; best reference. MICHAEL, box 206 Herald office.

GARDENER—SINGLE; UNDERSTANDS FRUIT, flowers, vegetables; long experience; best city references. Address P., box 207 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERman, single, speaking English, and of undoubted ability in every branch of the plain and ornamental gardening; only those who need the services of an A No. 1 man need apply; references. Address GERMAN GARDENER, care G. W. Wilson, 1,203 Broadway, city.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly versed in greenhouses, hot and cold air operies, fruits, vegetables and all improvements on a country place; best references to certify. Address D. H., box 148 Herald office.

GARDENER—FARMER; CARE HORSES; CAN MILK; four years' reference from last employer, three and a half from former employer. J., box 109 Herald office.

GARDENER.—A PROFESSIONAL, PRACTICAL MAN, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, including greenhouses, rosehouses, hot and cold graperies, the laying out of country places; is a first class forc r and propagator of all kinds of fruits, flowers and vegetab le, farming and all kinds of horticulture. Address OBLIGING, box 136 Herald office.

GENTLEMAN WISHES TO FIND HIS GARDENER a situation, whom he can recommend for honesty, and thoroughly master of his business. Address room 28, No. 9 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; IS A good groom and able to assist gardener; is able to milk; has best reference from last gentleman. Call at or address 992 Atlantic av., Brooklyn, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND GARdener; married; no family; can milk and make himself useful on a gentleman's place; wife as cook or to do house work; country preferred; best reference. Address G., 100 6th av., New York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GARDENER OR coachman; city reference. Address JACOB HAUSER, Astoria, L. I.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR GROOM by a respectable young American, who understands his business; has good reference. Address 157 av. C., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR coachman and gardener, by a single young man; understands his business in every particular; best references from his last employer; sober, willing and obliging. Address F. D., Bay Ridge, Long Island.

WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE, SITUATIONS; MAN as coachman and gardener; wife for general housework; best reference. Address F. A. B., box 114 Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom; young man, single; understands his business; willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address J. J. M., Herald Uptown office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

ANY PERSON CAN MAKE AN INDEPENDENT LIVing without capital. TALLMADGE & CO., 682 Broadway, room 4.

A CASHIER AND BATH SUPERINTENDENT wanted, at 61 Lexington av.; also hotel steward and men to give baths.

AGENTS IN EVERY COUNTY.—BEST THING ON record; business permanent. 35 West 4th st., room 2.

A GOOD CATHOLIC YOUNG MAN IN LIGHT OUTdoor business; good references required. SHEEHY, 33 Barclay st.

A POSITION OF TRUST, PERMANENT AND PROFitable, is open to several men of good address willing to work; those having had experience as travelling salesmen or life insurance solicitors preferred. Address, with reference, box 2,880 Post office.

A SAMPLE ROOM AT 310 EAST 110TH st., or G. E. REED, Herald Uptown office.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY ADVERTISING AND SUBscription canvassers wanted. Apply to WALTER HEUGH & CO., 3 Park place.

BOYS WANTED—FROM 10 TO 18 YEARS OLD. APply at 353 Canal st., from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., this day.

FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT COOK; ALSO SECOND cook (female preferred for latter). Apply drug store 244 Broadway, corner 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D.

PURE TEAS.—AGENTS WANTED; BEST TERMS TO agents selling to families and large consumers; storekeepers will find a large stock to select from at lowest prices. The WELLS TEA COMPANY, 201 Fulton st., between Clinton and Greenwich, New York.

RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS MAN, WITH UNquestionable references.—General agency in New York and Chicago. Call 262 Broadway, room 29.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED IMMEDIATELY—IN A wholesale notion house. None but experienced and competent men need apply, at 471 Broadway, after 9 o'clock A. M.

TWO ACTIVE LADY AGENTS WANTED FOR "FARrar's Life of Christ;" $12 to $20 weekly can be made. CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN, 596 Broadway.

WANTED—GOOD COLORED SOBER MAN COOK for light place. Address SOBRIETY, Herald Uptown office.

WANTED—A STEADY SINGLE MAN, WHO UNDERstands vegetable gardening, and who would like to work a piece of ground on shares; a good home and employment guaranteed to an honest and industrious person. Address, for three days, stating where can be seen on Monday, between 12 and 5 o'clock, BLUE JAY, Herald office.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, AN INTELLIGENT BOY, who resides with his parents and come well recommended; he must write a good hand; one just from school preferred. Address W. L. D., Herald office.

WANTED—A MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS THAT fully understands the real estate business. Address WOOD, 62 West 33d st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BARKEEPER; ONE who thoroughly understands his business. To save trouble no others need apply, from 9 to 12 o'clock, at PARKER'S, Broadway and 34th st.

WANTED—PEDLERS FOR MEHLON'S WAXCLOTH Aprons. 234 Broadway, room 18.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN FOR THE TEA BUSIness; must have best city reference. Address, stating full particulars, box 114 Herald office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT MAN TO FILL A place of trust. Address LIVERY, Herald Uptown office.

2 BOYS WANTED—TO DELIVER CIRCULARS; MUST have letters of recommendation; wages $2 50 per week. Apply 384 3d av., 8:30 A. M., up stairs.

THE TRADES.

A SMART YOUNG MAN OF 18, LIVING WITH HIS parents, wishes to learn the printing trade. Inquire of or address CHAS. KAISER, 2,178 2d av., New York.

GOOD SCROLL SAWYER FOR BRACKETWORK; one who is a skilled workman and can put work together. Apply at 140 Centre st.

A FIRST CLASS STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSman wanted; to one proving himself to be such the best wages will be given. Apply at 35 and 37 Vesey st.

A LAD, AGE 17, WANTS TO LEARN A TRADE IN A city or country. Call on or address S. P. KERNS, 335 Hudson st., New York city.

BAKERS, NOTICE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first class baker on bread, cake or crackers; no objection to the country. Address BAKER, Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS CARPENTER AND CABINET MAKER wants a situation; good city reference. Address 174 Thompson st., New York.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN OR SUPERINtendent of a gas works or other manufactory; applicant is a thorough mechanical engineer and machinist and has had charge of over 200 men at one time; has had experience in the largest gas works of the country. Address REX, box 217 Herald office.

A SAWYER WANTED—IN A KINDLING WOOD YARD. No. 526 West 46th st.

A WANTED—SITUATION FOR BAKER (FOREMAN) and second hand; city or country; best reference. Address CHARLES GRANER, No. 760 10th av., store.

A WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CARRIAGE PAINTER; must be a good striper and one competent to take charge of carriage room. None but a sober and industrious man need apply to WM. BOWERS & SONS, 406 and 408 West Baltimore st., Baltimore, Md.

A WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL MACHINIST, A SITuation as foreman on light work, or would take work by contract. Address H. L., box 190 Herald office.

A WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CUTTER FOR GENTLEmen's suits and pants, to go to Kansas City, Mo.; the best city references required. Apply to BILLS & DAVENPORT, 259 Canal st.

A WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON TO DESIGN and manage the manufacture of suits and cloaks in the workroom of a large dry goods house; none but those who can give unquestionable references regarding ability and character will be noticed, and all communications shall be treated strictly confidentially. Address, with full particulars, all this week, MERCHANT, box 124 Herald Uptown Branch office.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST CLASS SAMPLE ROOM; DAY TRADE; near Post Office and City Hall; bargain. LLOYD, 29 Broadway.

A LAUNDRY IN A GOOD LOCATION; PROFITS weekly, $200; price very low. Apply LLOYD, 29 Broadway.

A LARGE BAKERY, DOING SPLENDID CRACKER and bread and cake business, for sale. MITCHELL, 77 Cedar st.

A —FOR SALE, RESTAURANTS, LIQUOR STORES, Corner Groceries, Meat